

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 294

LAST EDITION

## HOLD TO FAITH IN RUSSIA, SAYS PROF. HARPER

Petrograd Only and Not the  
Country Heard From Thus  
Far—Character and Aims of  
the Bolsheviks Are Analyzed

The following article was written for  
The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel  
N. Harper, professor of Russian in the  
University of Chicago, who has just re-  
turned to the United States from Russia.  
Copyright by The Christian Science Pub-  
lishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the date of writing  
(Friday night) we have only the  
news of what has taken place at Pet-  
rograd; sent from Petrograd, where the  
only telegraph lines to western Europe  
are controlled by the Bolsheviks or  
Maximalist leaders. We cannot there-  
fore judge of the strength of the new  
revolution from the reports sent by  
its promoters. Assuming that Petro-  
grad is completely in the power of the  
Bolsheviks, that the ministers have  
been arrested, with the exception of  
the Prime Minister, Kerensky, we must  
still wait for the news from the rest of  
Russia. One can, however, analyze  
somewhat the character and aims of  
the Bolsheviks, for they have been  
preaching and planning for some  
months the second revolution—what  
they claim is the real revolution. It  
is the last stage of the experiment,  
though the outcome of the experiment  
has been apparent for some time. Most  
Russians thought that the results had  
been accepted. But a few fanatics saw  
the possibility of artificially prolong-  
ing the experiment, despite the dangers  
involved, and went ahead.

The Bolsheviks have been very  
clever. They have established the  
"dictatorship of the proletariat" and  
of the proletariat of Petrograd only,  
for they have had to admit that the  
workmen of Petrograd alone had be-  
come "conscious" and organized. But  
they emphasize first of all as one of  
the aims of the new revolution the  
transfer of all the land to the peas-  
ants. The test is of the common sense  
of the people of Russia, of the work-  
men and of the soldiers. For months the  
peasants have been told that they  
have the right to all the land, and in  
many instances the peasants have  
gone ahead and exercised this right,  
provisionally and with violence. The  
workmen have been told that they  
must take over the factories, and in  
some instances they have done so,  
with disastrous consequences for the  
life of that particular factory. At-  
tempts were made to organize a con-  
trol by the workmen of the railways.  
But all this led to trouble, and the  
people were beginning to see that the  
doctrines which sounded good would  
not work.

It was on the basis of this change  
of psychology that Kerensky brought  
into his Cabinet a month ago, new  
forces, which would work to estab-  
lish order and discipline. He took  
this step to save the country from  
the growing disintegration and at  
the same time, to save the army  
at the front, which could not continue  
to fight unless supported by a more  
or less orderly rear.

The appointment of the coalition  
Cabinet of Oct. 10 was bitterly op-  
posed by the Bolsheviks, and they threat-  
ened to organize for its overthrow. This  
threat has been carried out to the  
extent that Kerensky has been forced  
to flee Petrograd. Again one must  
wait before one can say that the  
Provisional Government has been  
definitely overthrown.

All one can do for the moment is  
to ask oneself a few questions that  
will help one to understand the  
events of the next few days.  
Can Petrograd be completely aban-  
doned? All summer one felt that  
Russia would in many ways be  
stronger without Petrograd, and one  
often wished that Petrograd might be  
"cut out" in some manner or other.  
But Petrograd is still the adminis-  
trative center of the country, and the  
machinery of Government is there.  
Petrograd is a big industrial center,  
and Russia is feeling particularly the  
shortage of manufactured articles.  
Some of the largest munition factories  
are in the Petrograd industrial dis-  
trict. The government mint is located  
at Petrograd, and though they have  
been decreasing in value, the paper  
rubles are the medium of exchange.  
So Petrograd, with her Bolsheviks and  
her German agents, cannot be easily  
abandoned.

Will the present crisis lead to vio-  
lence and bloodshed? It has been the  
aim of the leaders from the very be-  
ginning to avoid the use of force.  
Prince Lvoff would not resort to  
repression until the Extremists came  
into the streets armed and used force  
against the Provisional Government  
and the All-Russian Council of Work-  
men and Soldiers. Kerensky also has  
refused to resort to ruthless physical  
force. But the Bolsheviks announce  
that they will use "force without  
mercy" if persuasion fails. Perhaps  
those who have insisted that blood-  
shed cannot be avoided are right. Yet  
one of the most hopeful sides of the  
anarchy of these last months has been  
the absence of violence.

Are the Bolsheviks leaders honest,  
or are they German agents? Lenin  
and Trotsky have been charged with  
accepting German money, but the  
charges have never been substantiated.  
They are fanatics, cynical, intellectu-  
ally dishonest—which is more dan-  
(Continued on page two, column two)

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

At dawn this morning, in stormy  
weather, the British troops drove  
north and northwest out of Passchen-  
delle. The ultimate objective for the  
time being is presumably the village  
of Westroosebeke, though eventually  
the town of Roulers is what is aimed  
at. Meantime Sir Douglas Haig re-  
ports that all the objectives of the  
initial drive have been obtained, and  
these appear to extend to some dozen  
strongly fortified farms.

In Venetia the Italians, by a series  
of rearward actions, are holding up  
General von Bulow's Austro-Germans,  
whilst the main Italian armies, joined  
by the British and French, are estab-  
lishing themselves in the positions  
where they will meet the German rush.  
General Cadorna himself has been  
removed from the chief command, and  
given a place on the allied general  
staff, which has now assumed control  
of the situation. This staff is headed  
by General Foch, one of the most  
famous strategists in the French army,  
who will have the assistance, besides  
that of General Cadorna, of General  
Wilson, one of the chief members of  
the British general staff. The active  
command of the field armies has been  
placed in the hands of General Diaz,  
with General Badoglio and General  
Giardino as his chiefs of staff. General  
Diaz, though unknown to the public,  
is extremely well known in the army,  
having distinguished himself in Abyss-  
inia and Libya, and more particularly  
in the Carso front.

In Palestine the Turkish army is  
retreating, harassed by the British, and  
(Continued on page five, column one)

## CHINA MAKES POSITION CLEAR

Foreign Office Says China Will  
Limit Recognition of Japan's  
Special Position to Interests  
Established in Treaties

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—China  
formally announced today that she will  
limit her recognition of the special  
position which territorial propriety  
creates, according to the Japanese  
American understanding, to interests  
established in treaties. The Chinese  
Foreign Office announcement to this  
effect was received here today.

The statement also declared that  
China will not be bound by notes ex-  
changed between other countries.

Approval Expressed in Press  
PEKING, China (Thursday)—English  
and Chinese newspapers in Peking,  
Shanghai, and Tientsin commend the  
Lansing-Ishih agreement concerning  
China, contending that it will guar-  
antee peace in the Far East and serve  
to eliminate Chinese distrust toward  
Japan because, the newspapers say, it  
removes the reasons for the friction  
of recent years.

The China Daily Press of Shanghai  
says the United States has obtained  
Japan's guarantee for the territorial  
integrity of China, but it warns China  
that she must wake up and do some-  
thing for herself or the United States,  
Great Britain and Japan cannot save  
her.

The Shanghai Daily News says the  
mutual recognition of Japan's special  
interest in China by the United States  
is warmly welcomed, as it puts a de-  
finite end to past misunderstandings.

## BRITISH FIGURES ARE CORRECT

Admiralty Denies German  
Charges That Submarine  
Losses Are Understated

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—  
The German Naval Secretary of State  
in a statement to a news agency al-  
leges that Sir Eric Geddes, British  
First Lord of the Admiralty, in a re-  
cent speech, excluded British losses  
in the Mediterranean when speaking of  
the total English tonnage lost by  
submarine and also that the British  
figures give the net registered ton-  
nage, as against German figures given  
in gross registered tonnage, which  
the German secretary claims would  
make British figures about equal with  
German claims. The statement also  
says that the British omit ships lost  
in government service.

The British Admiralty, in reply,  
specifically denies that the Mediter-  
ranean was excluded in the summary  
of the British mercantile losses. The  
losses given were those which oc-  
curred in all seas and only in the  
number of enemy submarines de-  
stroyed was the Mediterranean omit-  
ted, owing to the variety of the na-  
tionalities operating there. The al-  
legation that the British losses are given  
in net tonnage and that ships sailing  
on government service were left out  
of account, as well as the statement  
concerning ships under convoy are  
also specifically denied.

"The world knows from the Cat-  
tegat events," the statement adds,  
"that the royal navy is waiting for  
the high sea fleet, which still contin-  
ues to decline battle. No German  
war vessel larger than a destroyer  
has shown itself to us 150 miles west  
of Heligoland from August, 1916, to  
October, 1917, when two light cruisers  
attacked a Scandinavian convoy."



Passchendaele Ridge  
Westroosebeke is apparently the im-  
mediate objective of the resumed British  
offensive in Flanders

## DRINK MENACE TO SOLDIERS ABROAD

Liquor Habit Encouraged Among  
Americans in Europe Under  
the Pretense of Efficiency and  
Serving Personal Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the liquor  
people are not interested in safeguard-  
ing the morals of United States soldiers  
and sailors, is indicated by the fact  
that they are not frowning on any  
attempts made under the pretense of  
serving personal liberty to arouse  
among American soldiers and sailors,  
who have not formed the drink habit at  
home, a desire for intoxicants on the  
other side of the Atlantic, a desire  
which they will bring home with them  
as an undeniable asset for the forces  
which oppose prohibition.

One of the advocates of man's free-  
dom to drink declares that the great  
armies which Americans are now send-  
ing to France will learn much of the  
temperance question that will alter  
their attitude when they return. This  
gentleman is the Rev. E. A. Wasson,  
pastor of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church in Newark, N. J., whose argu-  
ments for liquor, delivered in Coble-  
skill, N. Y., were recently answered by  
the Rev. James Eppingham, another  
Protestant Episcopal clergyman, in a  
dramatic manner.

One of Dr. Wasson's claims (and he  
does not, according to the Bishop of  
the Episcopal Diocese of New Jer-  
sey, speak for the Episcopal church,  
but only for himself) is that the Ameri-  
can men going abroad will find that  
drinking is entirely consistent with  
"sound health and sound morals." He  
says that "our boys in France today  
drink as they see fit, and are none the  
worse for it, any more than for eating,  
and if they exceed they may be worse  
for either."

It is a fact that many of the men  
who so drink as they see fit in France  
do "exceed," for there are sailors  
enough to relate how some of the  
crews of transports have to be assisted  
on board after they have returned  
from shore leave. The men cannot be  
served with drinks while in uniform  
on this side of the Atlantic, but close  
observers of the situation do not be-  
lieve there is much of any restriction  
on their drinking after they get on the  
other side. The subtlety of Dr. Was-  
son's argument that excessive drinking  
is of no more harm than excessive  
eating, is pointed out by prohibition-  
ists.

A significant paragraph, bearing on  
this situation is contained in the Lon-  
don correspondence of the Brewers  
Journal. This says that the Army  
and Navy Canteen Board in England  
is now operating nearly 1000 canteens  
for soldiers and sailors at home and  
abroad, where beer and stout "of ap-  
proved original gravity is retailed at  
the reduced price of 4d. per pint."

The correspondent also reports that  
canteens for the American troops have  
been opened in France, and that the  
quantity of beer sold in canteens to  
British soldiers at the front during  
the fiscal year 1916-1917 was more  
than 216,000,000 pints, at an aggregate  
price of £175,000. Without, probably,  
the least comprehension of its signifi-  
cance, the correspondent in his very  
next sentence says: "Brewery stocks  
and shares are continuing to advance,  
some paying dividends as high as 12  
per cent."

But according to the reasoning of  
the liquor interests, the effects of the  
use of alcohol by the soldiers are seen  
in something besides dividends. For  
Robert J. Halle says: "We must not  
send a prohibition army to meet the  
enemy who upon the first volley would  
fall in the trenches shivering with  
fear, but we must do as other nations  
have done in the past and are doing  
now—give them their grog to stimu-  
late their courage, a quid of tobacco  
to chew on—and they'll go forward to  
battle with victory staring them in the  
face."

## BELGIAN SPY CONVICTED

LONDON, England (Saturday)—  
Official announcement was made yester-  
day of the conviction of a Belgian  
as a spy. The statement follows:

"A Belgian subject was tried by the  
general court-martial in London on  
Sept. 24 and 25 on the charge that  
he had come to the United Kingdom  
with the intent to commit acts of  
espionage on behalf of the enemy. He  
was found guilty and sentenced to  
death. The sentence was duly con-  
firmed, and subsequently was com-  
muted to penal servitude for life."

## THE FORMATION OF AN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL REPORTED

Council to Be Assisted by a  
Permanent Central Military  
Committee—Generals Foch,  
Wilson and Cadorna Named

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—A semi-  
official announcement states that a  
decision was reached in a conference  
at Rapallo, at which the premiers of  
the United Kingdom, France and Italy  
took part, to create a supreme political  
allied council for the whole western  
front. The council is to be assisted  
by a permanent central military  
committee of which the following  
have been appointed members:  
France, General Foch; Great Britain,  
Gen. Sir Henry Wilson; Italy, General  
Cadorna.

General Cadorna's place of supreme  
command in Italy has been filled by  
the appointment of General Diaz.  
Chief of the General Staff and, under  
him, Generals Badoglio and Giardino.  
General Diaz has had a distinguished  
career, though better known to sol-  
diers than to the public. He distin-  
guished himself both in the Abyssinian  
and the Libyan wars, the plan of  
campaign in the latter war being, to  
a considerable extent, his work. His  
tremendous energy was shown on the  
Isonzo front, where he became com-  
mander of the twenty-third army  
corps as the result of his brilliant  
leadership of a division among the  
Carso Hills. He has a great capacity  
for getting work out of his subordi-  
nates, for he does not "suffer fools  
gladly." He is a Neapolitan.

General Giardino was lately Minis-  
ter of War and General Badoglio has  
distinguished himself in African fight-  
ing. He played a most distinguished  
part in the fighting for Bainsizza and  
is among the youngest of the Italian  
generals. In May, 1916, he was a  
colonel. Both are men of tremendous  
energy and much force of character.

## No Official Statement Yet

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—No  
official statement as to the Allied War  
Council is yet available, but it is no  
secret that the subject has been ear-  
nestly discussed since the Italian dis-  
aster brought matters to a crisis. The  
Rome semi-official statement is prob-  
ably correct. The Christian Science  
Monitor learns in authoritative quar-  
ters that Sir Henry Wilson's name has  
been under discussion for the posi-  
tion credited to him. Among soldiers  
he is regarded as having a genius for  
strategy, while no one, it is said, sur-  
passes him for staff work. Moreover,  
he has, time and again, displayed a  
most remarkable intuition for com-  
ing events. Naturally, he has played  
a most prominent part in the present  
war, though certainly not in limelight.  
General Cadorna, despite the latest  
developments, is regarded by allied  
military leaders and others as one of  
the most brilliant leaders of the pre-  
sent war, whose services have been  
unsurpassed, especially his swift deci-  
sion when Italy entered the war in  
Austrian unrivaled strategic posi-  
tions thus saving Italy from invasion.  
General Foch's services in this war  
are well known, especially his conspicu-  
ous part in the Marne battle and in  
saving Calais.

The Christian Science Monitor  
learns that two ideas have been dis-  
cussed, one for a small central body of  
soldiers to consider the purely mili-  
tary aspect of the war as a whole, and  
one for a larger body of soldiers and  
statesmen to devise wide general plans  
based on the idea of a single allied  
front and with due regard to all fac-  
tors involved, both military and polit-  
ical. It will appear the latter plan  
has prevailed.

## War Minister Sends Messages

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—General  
Alfieri, War Minister, has sent an ex-  
ceptionally cordial telegram to General  
Cadorna, pointing out that the Gov-  
ernment has deemed it necessary to  
ask him to sacrifice daily contact with  
the Italian army so that, in wider  
fields, he may be able to make a still  
greater contribution to the common  
work of Italy and her allies. The  
aim to be achieved, he says, is so lofty  
and noble that in attaining it you will  
find the reward which you will also  
find in the armies' great demonstra-  
tion of affection on the occasion of the  
new departure. General Alfieri also  
remarks that the name of Cadorna  
stands for skill, bravery, firmness and  
vigor, and adds that his new functions  
are of most wide character and of such  
a nature that no one could carry them  
out with such efficiency and authority  
as General Cadorna.

To General Diaz the War Minister  
has sent a telegram beginning, "To my  
old friend of many years, the man in  
whom I have always recognized the  
highest civil and military qualities." He  
concludes, "I send greeting in name  
of Italy, which waits and hopes."

## Visit to Italian Front

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—A visit to  
the Italian front and to King Victor  
was made on Thursday by Mr. Lloyd  
George, General Smuts, Messieurs  
Painlevé and Franklin Bouillon, Signor  
Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Signor Bissol-  
lati, Generals Sir William Robertson,  
Sir H. Wilson and Foch.

## WORK OF Y. M. C. A. HIGHLY PRAISED

Gen. Leonard Wood Indorses Its  
Camp Efforts and Its Cam-  
paign for \$35,000,000 Fund

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The work of  
the Y. M. C. A. at the national army  
cantonments in the United States is  
the most important it has ever under-  
taken, in the opinion of Maj.-Gen.  
Leonard Wood, who has issued a  
statement indorsing the \$35,000,000  
War-Work Fund Campaign, to begin  
tomorrow.

"I have seen the Y. M. C. A. work  
all over the world and have found it  
to be excellent everywhere," says the  
statement. "Excellent as its work is  
and has been elsewhere, I believe that  
the work it is now doing in the great  
cantonments where our troops are be-  
ing trained is perhaps the greatest and  
the best it has ever attempted."

"One has to see it to appreciate it.  
We must give the men places of the  
right type to go to, places where  
proper amusements and decent recre-  
ations, as well as reasonable recre-  
ation, can be secured. This is  
where the Y. M. C. A. has secured,  
perhaps, its best results. It has not  
only helped suppress vice and evil-  
doing, but it has given the men at-  
tractive places of assembly and whole-  
some amusement. Abroad it is also  
doing splendid work behind the fight-  
ing lines of our allies—a work which  
means more than we can appreciate  
unless actually on the ground. Every  
dollar given to the Y. M. C. A. is  
money given in a good cause. All who  
aid it are helpers in a splendid work."

## SINN FEIN ACTIVITY IN UNITED STATES

Organization Weekly Published  
by John Devoy Attacks Secret  
Service and Charges It Is  
Working in England's Interest

Along with the daily disclosures

throughout the United States of efforts  
by pro-German propagandists to stir  
disaffection among workers whose  
activities are vital to prosecution of  
the war come other revelations, such  
as the discovery of a Sinn Fein group  
with ramifications all over the United  
States. Letters received by federal  
officials are said to mention names of  
persons in many different states. The  
Industrial Workers of the World are  
still creating disaffection in the Okla-  
homa oil fields, but are said to be  
meeting with little success.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal authori-  
ties are investigating the Gaelic-  
American, the Sinn Fein weekly pub-  
lished in New York under the editor-  
ship of John Devoy. The paper first  
attracted attention by its attacks on  
President Wilson, which formed a  
feature of the editorial columns, be-  
fore this country entered the war and  
which have been stopped since the  
passage of the Espionage Act. Its  
attacks, however, have been changed  
to the Secret Service, which, it  
charges, is working in the interests of  
England. The paper also refers to  
William J. Flynn, chief of the Secret  
Service, as the author of "impudent  
fakes" and as a "common liar."

Under the headline, "Secret Service  
Lies Based on English Fakes," the  
news item says in part:  
"The impudent fake about the new  
'Irish plot' to start another insurrec-  
tion in Ireland on the second anni-  
versary of Easter Week, 1916, which  
Chief Flynn of the secret service  
foisted on the public and presumably  
the American Government, it turns  
out now was borrowed from the Eng-  
lish press. All the recent American  
attacks on Ireland and the abuse of  
Sinn Feiners come from England,  
with the difference that a 'little gen-  
er' is put into them at this side of  
the Atlantic to make them grow  
stronger."

"The Empire News, an English  
newspaper which we have never heard  
of before, has published a lot of re-  
velations that knock Creel's 'exposures'  
into a cocked hat. They also make  
Baron Munchausen take a back seat  
and relegate him to permanent ob-  
scurity. The editor can tell to the  
last cent how much the Germans have  
expended for propaganda and in sub-  
sidizing peace movements in England  
and insurrections in Ireland.  
"This is the kind of rubbish on which  
the British Government bases its pol-  
(Continued on page ten, column three)

## DAILY INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 10, 1917

Automobiles	Page 16
Motor Car Makers Are Recognized	
Massachusetts Automobile Registra- tions	
Business and Finance	Pages 18-19
Stock Market Quotations	
Financial Review of the Week	
Low Price Level for Railroad Stocks	
Trade Somewhat Restricted	
Weather Report	
News of the Water Front	
Editorials	Page 21
His Brother's Keeper	
Labor and the Government	
"Circumspice"	
Notes and Comments	
European War	
Hold to Faith in Russia, Says Prof.	
S. N. Harper	
Liquor Interests Undermine Soldiers'	
Morale	
Official War Reports	
Control of Industries as War Necessity	
Bulgaria's War Aims Defined	
General News	
Japanese Finance Commission to the	
United States	
Sinn Fein Activities in United States	
Successful Tests in Wood Drying	
Taxation of Land Values Discussed	
The Trentino and Its Attractions	
United States and Porto Rican Labor	
Fuel Problem Being Solved	
Food Embargo in Brazil Discussed	
Haitian Potato Crop Promising	
No Action on Sugar Shortage Problem	
Soon by Food Administrator	
New York State Food Commission	
Divides Work Among Four Bureaus	
Boston Mayoralty Campaign Develop- ments	
Ohio Election Contest Is Narrowing	
War Camp Community Fund Drive	
Decision in B. & M. Wage Case	

Arctic Explorer Tells of His Trip	
Patents Issued in New England	
Work of the County Agent in United	
States Praised	
Austrian and the Dalmatian Issue	
Plan for State Aid in Housing	
Americanization Work Successful	
Potash Bringing Cash to Nebraska	
The Real Estate Market	
Illustrations	
Japanese Finance Commission	
Trent	
King Rene's Castle, Tiflis	
Music	
Loeffler's "Pagan Poem" Played in	
London	
Chicago Opera to Open With "Isabeau"	
Sir Henry Wood's Programs	
Philadelphia Notes	
Chicago Notes	
New York Notes	
Minneapolis Notes	
Boston Concert Notes	
International Politics	
British Shipping Figures	
China and Japan	
Moscow in Hands of Revolutionaries	
New Allied War Council	
Politics: National	
Platform of New National Party	
Politics: Local	
Roman Catholic Conference on Re- ligious Questions	
Special Articles	
By Other Editors	
People in the News	
Sporting	
Billiard Events Planned	
College Football Games	
The Home Forum	
The Necessity for Proof	
The Volcanoes	

## COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES IN EAST, JAPAN'S PLAN

Francis B. Loomis States Finance  
Mission of Latter Country to  
America Is of Greatest Im-  
port in This Connection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The special  
Finance Commission, led by Baron Tan-  
etarō Megata, which has been sent to the  
United States as a part of the Japanese  
Government's program for gaining a  
comprehensive and thorough idea of  
the financial and economic measures  
adopted by the allied powers to meet  
the exigencies of the world war, was  
welcomed to the United States on its  
arrival in this city by William D.  
Stephens, Governor of California;  
James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Fran-  
cisco, and other officials.

Speaking to a representative of The  
Christian Science Monitor concerning  
the significance of the arrival of this  
commission in the United States, Fran-  
cis B. Loomis, former Assistant Sec-  
retary of State of the United States,  
who has taken an active part in wel-  
coming the visitors to this country,  
said that the coming of the commis-  
sion is an important landmark in the  
relations of the two countries. In that  
it is the first time that a definite and  
comprehensive attempt has been made  
by responsible officials to bring the  
two peoples together on a business  
and commercial basis.

## ANTIAID TO SAVE STATE LARGE SUM

Recess Committee on Finance  
and Budget Already at Work  
on Plan of Reorganization  
Necessary to Meet Change

The special recess committee on  
finance and budget procedure is work-  
ing on a plan to reorganize the  
state finances to conform with the  
antiaid amendment to the constitution  
which goes into effect next October.

In a statement given out today by  
Secretary Luther H. Gulick of that  
committee the amendment, while it  
deranges the charitable and educa-  
tional work of the State, does not  
mean a lessening of such work.

"It means only that all state money  
for agricultural, educational and  
charitable work shall be spent directly  
by the State," Secretary Gulick says.  
As a result of this derangement, he  
went on, the committee on budget and  
procedure, of which Senator James W.  
Bean of Cambridge is chairman, began  
within 24 hours after the vote on Tues-  
day to solve the problems created by  
the adoption of the amendment.

Speaking of this phase of the situa-  
tion that has been created, Secretary  
Gulick, in the statement made public  
today, simply said that "it is now up  
to the joint special committee on fi-  
nance and budget procedure to plan  
a reorganization of this work so that  
the full programs of the State can be  
carried on without interruption."  
"Last year," the statement says, "the  
General Court appropriated \$1,187,-  
717.73 to private, agricultural, educa-  
tional and charitable institutions in  
ways prohibited for the future by the  
antiaid amendment. These appropri-  
ations were distributed as follows:

Massachusetts Agricultural College,  
\$378,900; Massachusetts School for  
Feeble-Minded, \$382,182.73; Massachu-  
setts Institute of Technology, \$100,-  
000; Worcester Polytechnic Institute,  
\$50,000; Lowell Textile School, \$68,-  
825; Bradford Durfee Textile School of  
Fall River, \$30,000; New Bedford Textile  
School, Northampton, \$10,000;  
bounties to 30 agricultural societies,  
\$30,000; bounties to poultry societies,

(Continued on page five, column three)

(Continued on page five, column three)

"Nor is the financial cooperation be-  
tween the two countries, in oriental  
development which we shall propose,  
a new idea. There are already sev-  
eral joint undertakings of Japanese  
and American capital in our country.  
The Osaka Gas Company, for ex-  
ample, is partly financed by American  
capital. The General Electric Com-  
pany cooperates in Japan with our  
Mitsui company. The Goodrich Rubber  
Company has just made an arrange-  
ment with Baron Furukawa, copper  
king of Japan, for the purpose of  
building up a great rubber industry  
in Japan, and is to obtain the raw  
material from the Malay States. Ma-  
chinery from the United States, cov-  
ered by American patents, will be  
shared, and the Japanese partners will  
pay their American associates royalties on  
all American patents used."

The nature and degree of financial  
and commercial cooperation of the two  
countries that is proposed by the com-  
mission is, however, as the plan is ex-  
plained by members of that body,  
much more than a mere financial ar-  
rangement or means of enabling  
Americans to engage in overseas in-  
vestment. The proposed cooperation  
involves a union of both management  
and employees as well as money, the  
United States



is not our purpose to seek to exclude any country or any group. There is room for all. Japan naturally enjoys some advantages of contiguity of territory and knowledge of conditions in that direction, just as the United States holds these advantages over other nations in the development of South America. But if we have a better position in this respect, other peoples excel us in other ways, so that there is really no reason why any nation should seek to exclude any other. The day of monopoly in world territory or commerce is past."

One important development that it is thought will very likely come out of the visit of this commission to the United States is the consummation of a plan proposed by Mr. Chozo Koike, formerly of the Japanese Foreign Office, for the formation of a Japanese-American chamber of commerce. In explaining the purposes of his plan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Koike said that there is now something lacking in the means available for bringing the two peoples together in a commercial way. And it is to supply this need, to form an organization that shall serve as a common medium for the focalization and consummation of American-Japanese effort, that he proposes the formation of a joint commercial body. The details of the plan are to be discussed during the visit of the commission to various parts of the United States, but that it is very likely to be worked out in some form is indicated by the serious consideration given the plan not only by the Japanese visitors, but by leading American business men.

"Baron Tanetaro Megata, who is the chairman of the special finance commission," said Dr. Hichida, "was the first student sent by the Japanese Government to an American educational institution, and on returning to Japan after graduating from Harvard University, he served in the educational department of the Government and later as a judge. He then entered the financial department of the Government, where he served for 30 years. After reorganizing the financial affairs of Korea, he was appointed to the House of Peers by the Mikado and has taken a leading part in determining the financial and economic policy of the Government."

Other members of the commission are: Osamu Matsumoto, Secretary of the Department of Finance; Mr. Takenosuke, technical inspector of the extraordinary investigation bureau of the Department of Finance, an authority on customs administration; Baron Bunkichi Ito, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who is a son of Prince Ito; Dr. Seiji Hishida, secretary-interpreter of the Governor-General of Korea, who is a graduate of Columbia University; Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama, managing director of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., Tokyo; Mr. Yoshitaro Yamashita, general manager of the Sumitomo Company, of Osaka; Mr. Chozo Koike, former Japanese Consul-General at New York and San Francisco and for many years in the Foreign Office of the Empire; and Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto, a representative of the Yasukawa Mining Company of Fukuoka, who was formerly a student in the University of Pennsylvania.

### Japanese Farewell

Viscount Ishii Expresses Appreciation of American Courtesy

A PACIFIC PORT—Viscount Ishii, in anticipation of his departure for Japan in company with the mission of which he was the head and which negotiated a new agreement regarding the Far East, gave out this statement:

"The kindly welcome given by the Pacific Coast to our mission has found most lavish endorsement and emphasis at every point we have visited in the United States. It only remains for me, as the parting guest, to express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the whole people of this great country for the hospitality, the courtesy and the high consideration we have received. I do not underestimate the heavy obligation under which we of Japan have been placed in the personal debt I owe to the President and people of the United States. We are prepared to meet the obligation to the limit of our ability and to maintain a friendship and confidence which is based and nurtured on good understanding and good neighborhood."

"We came with a firm belief in the broad and generous spirit of America. We leave with a sense of profound admiration for your splendid humanity and patriotism, coupled with your unwavering loyalty to the high principles of the cause to which we are mutually pledged."

### Japanese Approve Agreement

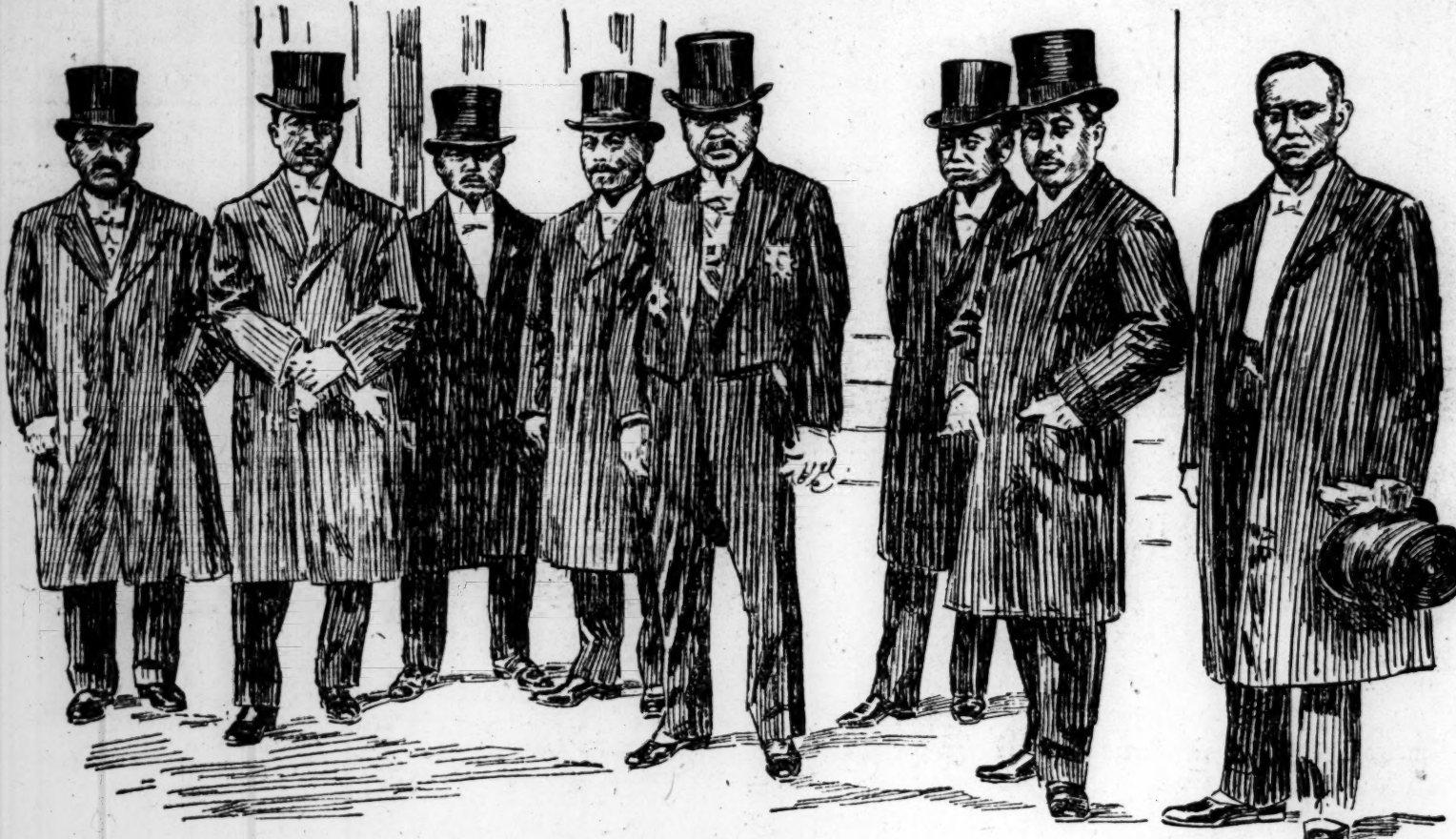
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Japanese financial mission, arriving here on Friday, expressed great satisfaction at the agreement recently reached between the United States and Japan as regards China. "Japan and the United States are friends," said Baron Tanetaro Megata, head of the mission. "Misunderstandings have been cleared away, and the two countries brought into closer business, economic and social relationship."

The mission was much concerned over the Russian situation. Baron Megata said Japan was anxious Russia should get settled. He hoped Mr. Kerensky or some of his party would regain control.

### BERLIN BUTTER RATION CUT

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The butter ration in Greater Berlin has been reduced for the winter to 30 grams, approximating one ounce weekly. Fifty grams of margarine are also granted, but the newspapers point out that war margarine is principally water and has slight nutritive value. The food minister has announced that a special department will be organized to enlighten the people on the food situation. This announcement evoked the comment from one newspaper that "the stomach cannot read."



Japanese Special Finance Commission to the United States

The members of the commission, from left to right, are Takenosuke Sakaguchi, Osamu Matsumoto, Dr. Seiji Hishida, Kenjiro Matsumoto, Baron Tanetaro Megata, Umekichi Yoneyama, Chozo Koike and Yoshitaro Yamashita

## HOLD TO FAITH IN RUSSIA, SAYS PROF. HARPER

(Continued from page one)

gerous than any German bribing. They say they are working for a general peace and a democratic peace, and for revolution in all countries; used against the capitalists of Germany as well as the capitalists of Russia or France or America. But they know that they are playing into the hands of Germany, where there are no signs of revolution of any kind.

Will a military dictatorship be established to combat and suppress the "dictatorship of the proletariat" established by Trotsky and Lenin? It is a possible issue. The expression was used very frequently these last months in Russia. But whenever one referred to the possible necessity of a dictatorship, one also added: "But that will not mean a return to the old regime. Autocracy has passed forever. The conquests of the Revolution are already consolidated. A military dictatorship would not mean a loss of all that has been won. Democracy and liberalism are secured to Russia, and the establishment of a military dictatorship would be only for the successful termination of the war." The demand for a "strong authority" has become more and more general. The Bolshevik uprising can be dealt with only by a strong authority. Perhaps the "military dictator" loyal, however, to the Revolution of March, will come. But it will be a return to the ideas of the Revolution led by Prince Lvov, Milyukoff, Guckon and Kerensky, and not to the autocracy of Nicholas.

One serious complication may develop during the events of the next days. A very large percentage of the Bolshevik leaders are Jews. This fact has served to start an anti-Semitic feeling among many classes of Russians, which may lead to pogroms. In fact many Russian Jews, Liberals, supporters of the first revolution, have frankly recognized this danger, and expressed their fears.

Again one must wait for the news of the next days. But the Petrograd uprising is in line with the expelling of the extremists during these last months. The Bolsheviks have controlled the Petrograd workmen and carried on for some time, and have attempted on previous occasions to impose the will of this small minority on the whole nation.

To date the new revolution is local to Petrograd. Without question German money and agents are playing a considerable rôle, perhaps with the knowledge of the Bolshevik leaders, who have seemed to believe that the need justifies the means. One should not therefore lose faith in Russia, and judge all Russia by what is going on in Petrograd. Petrograd is not Russia. All news from Russia the last two days has come only from Petrograd.

### Radicals Seize Offices

Changes in Moscow Made Quietly, It Is Reported

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The revolutionary committee, supported by the military garrison, has taken over all government offices in Moscow, according to a telegram received by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, from the American Consul-General in Moscow. The dispatch from the Consul-General was dated Thursday, and added that conditions in the city were quiet.

"We plan to offer an immediate armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations, and not the diplomats, are to settle the question of peace," said Nikolai Lenin, the Marxist leader, in a speech before the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress yesterday.

"We offer these terms," Mr. Lenin added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace, no matter from which side. We offer a just peace but will not accept unjust terms." A proclamation declared that the "Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress would propose an armistice to come

into force at once on all fronts, and adds:

"The power of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates will assure the free return of all private, state and ecclesiastical lands to the peasants' committees."

"It will guarantee to all nationalities inhabiting Russia the right of their sons to organize their own future."

"We must take practical measures to give immediate effect to the promises given by the Bolshevik Party," Mr. Lenin said. "The question of peace is a burning one today, therefore, the first act of the new Government which is formed is to offer to all nations a democratic peace based on no annexations and no indemnities."

Another section of the proclamation reads: "The parties of General Korniloff, Kerensky, Kaledines and others are endeavoring to move troops upon Petrograd, but several detachments of troops who were with Kerensky have already passed over to the side of the people in the revolt."

"Soldiers oppose the active resistance of Kerensky, that partisan of Korniloff. You railway men, stop the forces that Kerensky is sending to Petrograd."

### British Ambassador at Post

Sir George Buchanan Remains in Petrograd—No Fresh News

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—Official circles, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns, have no more information on the Russian situation than those in power in Petrograd permit to come through.

Information from the British Embassy in Petrograd is later than the press telegrams. As to the Embassy itself, Sir George Buchanan is remaining at his post in view of the situation. The British Ambassador has been constantly devoted to his heavy work for the past three years, having repeatedly had to postpone his vacation on account of the internal situation.

Assuming that the situation is as the telegrams present it, no depression is likely to be felt here. The situation will be no worse than it has been, probably, and there appears to be a general feeling that it is better that the trouble in Russia should come to a head. Neither does there appear to be any disposition here to despair in the ultimate destiny of revolutionary Russia.

As to the immediate military results, it is pointed out again that Petrograd is not Russia, and that it must not be assumed that Russia, or even the other large cities, will accept Petrograd's lead.

There is little further news here of Mr. Kerensky, whom it is anticipated the Bolsheviks will not be anxious to capture. The Bolshevik telegraph agency says that on Wednesday, at Catinina, 30 versts from Petrograd, Mr. Kerensky met 6000 soldiers dispatched from the front toward the capital. After discussion the detachment decided to suspend its march.

Mr. Trotsky announced to the Soviet Congress that the former ministers would be tried for complicity in the Korniloff affair, but the Socialist ministers meantime would be held under arrest at their own houses. General Korniloff himself is to be tried immediately before the revolutionary military tribunal.

The Soviet Congress is stated to have called for the formation of provisional revolutionary committees at the front, which the commanders-in-chief must obey. The fallen Government's commissaries are replaced by those of the Soviet Congress, who, it is added, are leaving immediately for the front.

However, messages coming through are confusing, most of them giving the impression of the Bolsheviks being complete and indeed undisputed masters of the situation, while one or two actually describe the all-Russian Congress as repudiating the Bolsheviks and the coup d'état. It must not be forgotten, meantime, that any

news from Russia is sent out only by Bolshevik consent.

### Crisis Seen as Grave

Ambassador Bakhmeteff, However, Predicts Kerensky's Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—"After the dark there always comes the light."

Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, before leaving Memphis to return to Washington, summed up the Russian situation with this Russian proverb. The Ambassador referred to the situation in Russia as "most trying and unexpected." Further, he said: "The situation is so grave it requires the most heroic action. It serves to emphasize the gravity of our common cause. There is no longer a Russian cause, a French cause, a British cause, an American cause. There is just one cause now, the liberty of the world. It is a fight against tyranny and oppression."

"It is as important for Russia, for Kerensky to win, as it is for this country. Kerensky will go on fighting and the Government I have the honor to represent will do its utmost to that end. The Kerensky Government must win for the salvation of Russia."

"Petrograd is not Russia," declared the Ambassador. "Petrograd is only a small part of Russia. Petrograd is the stronghold of the Maximalists, and its stronghold is revealed in a revolt. If disaster should befall Russia now, it would be solely the fault of the Maximalists."

"The people believed the Maximalists were bringing Russia to danger. The public was not back of the Maximalists, but back of Kerensky, who was striving to establish a national program which would put Russia along with her allies."

"From the very start the provisional government faced great difficulties. The masses were not educated, and were easily misled by German propaganda. It was very difficult to go on. It was necessary, on the one hand, to establish a strong democratic government backed by legality and order. On the other hand there was war."

"We who stood for the provisional government fully understood that victory over German autocracy was necessary for the freedom of Russia and for the freedom of the world."

"You often hear that Russia wants peace. Yes, Russia is weary of the strife. Russia has lost millions of her sons and untold wealth. But no matter how tired Russia may be, Russia must hold on to establish her liberty. We must and will do our part to make the world safe for democracy."

"I do not want to make any predictions now in the absence of official advice. The situation is grave. During the last two weeks the Allies have suffered military reverses in Italy and a political reverse in Russia. Occasional reverses should not cause us to grow pessimistic. They should make us strive harder to achieve a common victory."

### Caution Advised

Embassy Says Reports Should Not Be Accepted Too Literally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official word has been received at Washington confirming the assumption of control by Maximalists in Petrograd. Officials, having early press dispatches on which to base their convictions, express the belief that the Russian situation does not present as pessimistic an outlook as is indicated in press dispatches. At the Russian embassy the belief is expressed that Premier Kerensky will still be able, as the head of the Provisional Government, established several months ago, to crush the Bolshevik uprising. The point is emphasized, it was stated, that caution should be used in accepting too literally reports from Russia, since the lack of official dispatches indicates that the telegraph lines are entirely in the control of the Maximalists. Hope

is still attached to the belief that the revolution is purely local to Petrograd.

### Revolution Called Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—There is cheerfulness at the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Petrograd Soviet and its military committee, at the success of the revolution so far. The only fighting occurred, as already reported, at the Winter Palace, which was isolated by barricades of logs erected on the Nevsky Prospekt, the Admiralty Gardens and elsewhere. The Ministers declined to leave the palace, issuing a proclamation signed by the Vice-President, Mr. Konovloff, which stated that the Government could only hand over its power to the constituent assembly and had decided to place itself under the protection of the people and the army.

Late at night the Government, which had heard from general headquarters that troops were being dispatched, announced that the situation was still satisfactory, and claimed it had the support of the municipal council and council of peasants. Warships and armored cars continued to fire toward the palace irregularly until early morning, and naval forces were brought up from Helsingfors, the Soviet representatives finally being able to enter the palace. Officers, cadets and the women's battalion defending the palace had put up a vigorous defense with machine guns against earlier efforts to approach the palace. Meantime, the life of the city is almost exactly as usual, and the people are apparently indifferent.

Important conferences were held, as arranged, including one at the Narodny Dom. Messrs. Lenin and Zinovief, both formerly fugitives from justice, had a great reception at Smolny Institute.

Further proclamations continue to be issued, including one which states that parties of the followers of Mr. Kerensky and Generals Korniloff and Kaledin and others are endeavoring to march upon Petrograd, but several detachments of Mr. Kerensky's troops have already offered active resistance to Mr. Kerensky, "that partisan of Korniloff."

### POLISH PROBLEM ARISES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German press comments adversely upon reports that the Central Powers are considering the annexation of Poland by Hapsburgs, and of the Baltic provinces by Hohenzollerns. Meanwhile, the Polish papers an-

### Electric Lamp Sale

82.75  
ADJUSTABLE  
TABLE LAMP  
Completed  
10-Inch  
Electric  
Lamp  
Complete  
\$3.95

Please note the two lamps shown above as an example of our values. Hundreds of other lamp domes, shades, semi-direct and all other kinds of Electric Fixtures to select from.

Write, call or telephone Main 6205.

Old Houses Wired on an Easy Monthly Payment Plan

FARLEY & MACNEILL  
"The Big Value Fixture House"  
98 Federal Street, Boston

### Hill & Rush Co.

Hats  
For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear  
Plain and Fur Trimmed  
Neatest Models  
572-578 BOYLSTON STREET

### Backrach

Copies and Enlargements from your Kodak Films, old daguerreotypes or faded photographs.  
Photographic Work Out of the Ordinary  
Estimates Gladly Given  
647 Boylston St., Boston  
Providence Worcester

### Early Model Hats

Reduced to 7.50 and 10.00

### JEAN M. BROWN

Rooms 419-420, 80 Boylston St., Boston

nounce that the regency council has sent an ultimatum to Berlin and Vienna insisting on Count Tarnowski's appointment as Premier, despite the German veto, and threatening resignation if the veto is maintained. The council has also requested permission to establish legations at Berlin, Vienna, Sofia, Constantinople and various neutral capitals.

## CONFIDENCE AT LONDON BANQUET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The speeches at last night's Lord Mayor's banquet struck a note of determination coupled with confidence in the ultimate result of the war, for which confidence Lords Curzon and Derby, Sir Eric Geddes and Mr. Bonar Law advanced reasons which the gathering found convincing. The most striking statement in Mr. Bonar Law's speech was that yesterday an allied military staff had been formed on which there would sit permanently representatives of the British, French and Italian armies. He further announced that 3,000,000 British troops were fighting abroad.

M. Cambon, French Ambassador, delivered a quiet but telling speech, laying emphasis on the wanton destruction of French cities by the Germans.

## CAPTAIN PERSIUS ON THE SUBMARINE WAR

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—Captain Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, notes a "growing impatience among Germans with the results of the submarine campaign registered in a swelling flood of letters demanding an answer to the question, 'When shall we have England beaten?'"

He warns against accepting as reliable figures on destroyed tonnage, including those apparently German. Captain Persius says with the 1917 harvest and the imports of grain the food problem can scarcely become a motive, for the next six months at least, to make Great Britain incline to conclude peace. He holds that the submarine question for the British will be not "Can we continue the war?" but "Will it pay?"

## FURTHER INQUIRY INTO BOLO CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A further lengthy examination of M. Calliaux has occurred. M. Leymarie, a subordinate to M. Malvy in the Ministry of the Interior, has been charged under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The step has caused a sensation, since Mr. Leymarie played an important part in the political world. M. Monier, first president of the Court of Appeal, has been sentenced to a maximum penalty by the Court of Cassation for unprofessional dealings with Bolo, and deprived of his judicial position.



## OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

(For All Branches) (of the Service)

Made to order in our own shops exclusively.

Quality, workmanship and fit distinctly up to the high standard for which

MACULLAR PARKER CLOTHES

have been famous for four generations.

"Their service exceeds their price"

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

Real Food Value

What does YOUR milk test?

It is its percentage of butter fat (which is the true index to its food value) no more than the law requires—but 3.35!

Deerfoot tests at least 30% higher. Think what this difference means—particularly in the case of children.

Have you ever tried Deerfoot?

Deerfoot Farms

Southborough, Mass.

Boston Store

179 Tremont Street

DEERFOOT MILK

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Phone Beach 6908

124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

Early Model Hats

Reduced to 7.50 and 10.00

JEAN M. BROWN

Rooms 419-420, 80 Boylston St., Boston

## SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION RAISED

Lord Robert Cecil Says Two Notes on Subject Have Been Sent to Dutch Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Dealing with the sand and gravel question in an interview yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil said two notes had now been sent to the Dutch Government.

The first dealt with the legal aspect, arguing that in any case the Dutch had no right to permit their waterways to be used to facilitate German military communications. This, quite apart from the sand and gravel transported. The German railways were in an excessively congested condition and to send material over the Dutch waterways was a great relief to them.

The second note put forward a variety of reasons for concluding that sand and gravel were actually used for military purposes culminating in an affidavit by a Belgian to that effect.

Lord Robert had no information about Russia but said he would naturally assume that Russia would stand by her honorable pledges, until convinced by facts she would not. As to Italy, he was able to confirm his last week's statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative that Italy's spirit remained unbroken and indeed unshaken, and that the alliance certainly remained unshaken by Germany's latest blows.

In conclusion, Lord Robert expressed his delight at the arrival of the United States mission, some of whom he had met that day.

## MONTANANS SEEK FARM LOANS

HELENA, Mont.—The State Farm Loan Board reports that more applications for loans are coming in now than ever before, the number running from eight to 12 a day, according to the St. Paul Dispatch. About \$100,000 in loans was put out by the board in October.

## Wall Papers

Tapestries

Brocades

Printed Linens

Cretones

1/2

Original Cost

REMOVAL SALE

Wm. C. Safford & Co.

73 Newbury Street

Boston

Mid-Season

Millinery Mark-Down

Sale

One Hundred \$7 and \$8

Trimmed Hats marked

down for this sale to...

\$4.96

Boston Wholesale

Millinery Company

59 Temple Pl., Blake Bldg., Boston

The Wool Shop

WORSTED AND YARNS

MISS E. M. BIGGLESTONE

Formerly with Miss E. Drury

Mail orders promptly attended to

Tel. Beach 5514-W

429 Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON

"Priscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa - Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

WM. M. FLANDERS CO., Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.



## THE TRENTINO AND ITS ATTRACTIONS

Appearance of Country and of People Is Said to Be Thoroughly Italian—Unsuccessful Efforts for Autonomy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

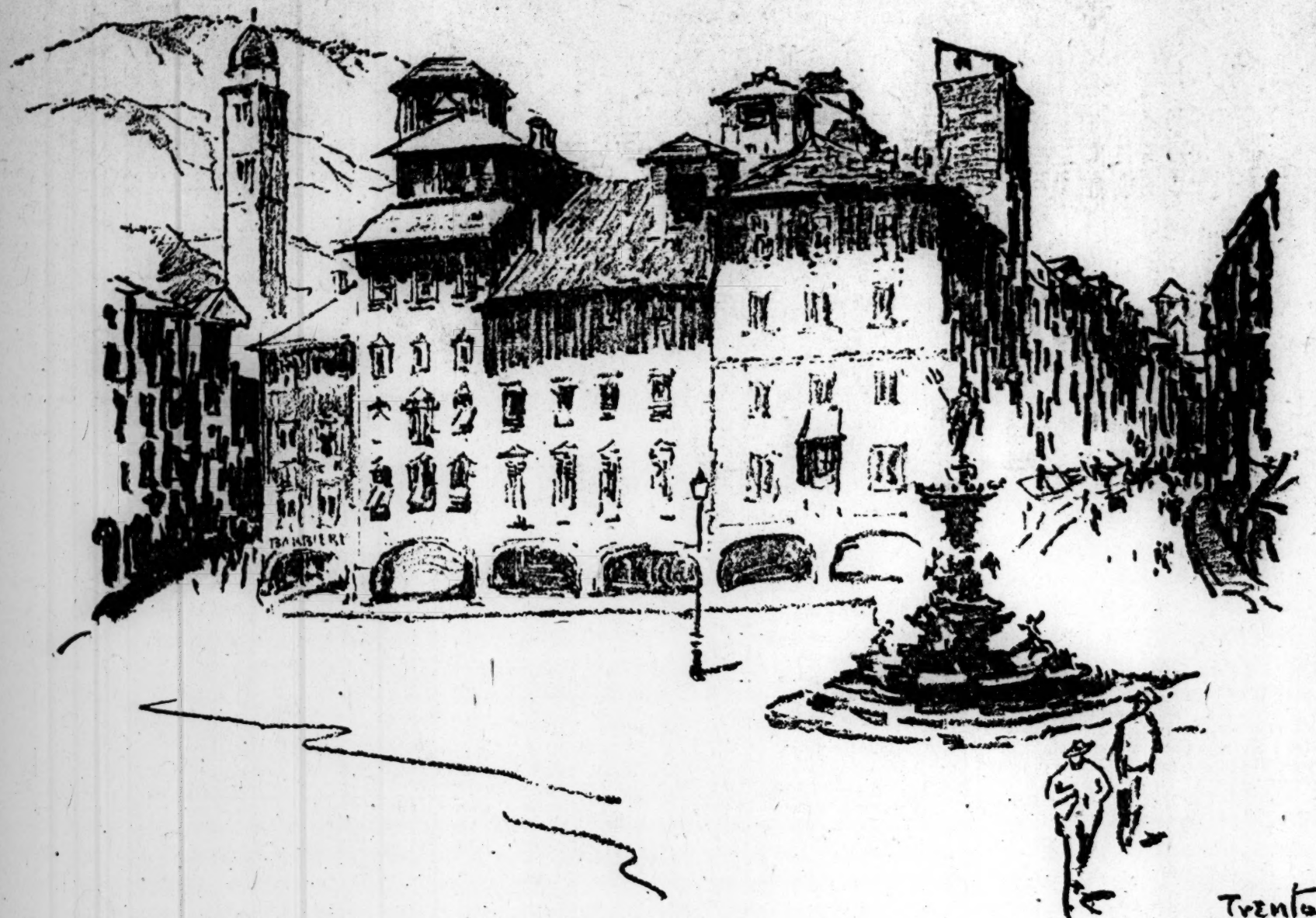
LONDON, England.—Compared to other parts of the Tyrol, its southernmost portion, the Trentino, that promised land of Italian aspirations, is not very well known. People who cross the Brenner Pass from Innsbruck to Verona are generally in too much of a hurry to turn aside to visit the ancient city of Trent, while the glories of Como and Maggiore have somewhat eclipsed those of Lake Garda. The little that has been written about the Trentino has come chiefly from people who have included a hasty visit to a small portion of it in their tour of the Tyrol. The Trentino patriot, Cesare Battisti, the champion of "Irredentism," who devoted much of his energy to the cause of unity between his native province and Italy, made a study of the Trentino under its various aspects, but literature on the subject is scanty in the extreme. Like most Southern European towns Trent can claim a very respectable antiquity. Although Trent does not claim an Etruscan origin, there are undoubted traces of Etruscan occupation in the Valley of the Adige. Trent is said to have been founded by the Gauls, but, however this may be, there seems little doubt that it was conquered by Drusus and Tiberius and included by Augustus in the Tenth Italian region. Roman inscriptions show that under Claudius it attained great prosperity. The exact extent of the territory comprised in the Trentino of these early days is uncertain, but the name Tridentine Alps seems to hint that it included the Alps of the Upper Adige. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths and Huns poured down into Italy through the Alpine valleys, and the Trentino became an outpost held by the King of the Visigoths against the attacks of other tribes. Christianity is said to have been first preached in the Trentino by Ennagora Aquileia and the first bishop was one Giovanni. Next in the series of invaders came the Lombards who, in their turn, were driven out by Charlemagne, when Trent became a feudal marquisate.

In the Eleventh Century Bishop Cudalbrech was made the first prince-bishop of Trent by the Emperor Konrad II. The territory comprised in the principality of those days was decidedly larger than the Trentino of today, for it included the Venosta Valley and part of the Engadine as far as Ponte Alto. The principality may be said to have reached its high-water mark of prosperity under Clesio, who ruled from 1514 to 1539 and who was known as a patron of arts and letters, and under his successor Christopher Madruzzo. The latter governed from 1539 to 1567 and acted as host to the princes and prelates who came to the famous Council of Trent. The prince-bishopric of Trent lasted until the Nineteenth Century and the principality preserved its Italian character in spite of the fact that some of the prince-bishops were aliens. During the Sixteenth Century Trent came under the sway of Maximilian. Riva and Rovereto, cities of the Trentino, belonged in turn to different great Italian families, and to the Venetian Republic, during the period of the Renaissance. Venice held Rovereto from 1417 to 1507 and the great Veronese family of the Scaligers ruled in Riva from 1338 to 1401, the Visconti of Milan from 1421 to 1425, while in 1580 the town came under the far-reaching dominion of Venice.

The early days of the Nineteenth Century brought a succession of changes of government to the Trentino, and it passed from Austrian to Bavarian and from Bavarian to French rule. For a time it was united to the kingdom of Italy and together with the territory of Bolzano formed the department of the Upper Adige, its borders having been carried by Napoleon as far as the Chiusa di Bressanone. With the fall of Bonaparte the Trentino again passed to Austria and was annexed to the Tyrol.

The Trentino and its inhabitants are as a whole quite Italian in appearance. Anyone who enters the district by way of the lake of Garda, and who embarks on the little steamer in Italy at the lower end of the lake and lands from it on Austrian soil at Riva at its upper end, will find that the change has apparently been little more than nominal. The look of the country and of the buildings and the appearance and speech of the people are all thoroughly Italian. Very lovely country it is too, which surrounds the upper end of Lake Garda, and the gardens by the water edge are thoroughly Italian in their wealth of flowers and foliage. There is a certain garden in Riva down which runs a pergola of vines that cannot be far short of a quarter of a mile in length; it is bordered on either side for the whole way by masses of pink China roses and pale mauve iris, while at the end sparkle the brilliantly blue waters of the lake. The hillsides above Riva seem like gardens in themselves, dotted as they are with sumach bushes and quantities of Alpine pinks. The visitor to Riva in early summer will have no difficulty in understanding at least one aspect of Italian aspirations to the possession of the Trentino. The city of Trent which stands so picturesquely among the full and the light of the Austrian mountains and the blare of Austrian military music on the piazza of arms appear curiously out of place.

The great statue of Dante, the poet, who seems above all others to stand to the Italians as a symbol of patriotism, was erected in 1896. There is at least great possibility that Dante visited the Trentino, and tradition declares



Trent

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

that his dwelling was the castle of Lizzana on the east bank of the Adige between Rovereto and Ala.

His allusions to the Trentino read like those of someone who had an intimate personal knowledge of the country. The ruin to which he alludes in the following lines is the "Rovina di Marco," and is near Lizzana. "Opinion is divided as to whether it is the result of a landslide or the remains of a moraine."

"Qual è quella ruina, che nel fianco Di qua da Trento l'Adige percosse O per tremoto, o per sostegno manco; Che la cima del monte, onde si mosse Al piano, è sì la roccia discoscata, Ch'alcuna via darebbe a chi su fosse."

Inferno XII (4-9).

The cathedral of Trent is a Romanesque building with the two characteristic Lombard lions at one of the doors. The period of the different stages of its construction is a long one, extending through the Eleventh and Fifteenth centuries, while a final restoration took place during the Nineteenth Century. The church in which, according to all accounts, the protracted sittings of the great council were held between 1545 and 1562, was that of Santa Maria Maggiore. It contains a picture showing the members of the council and the order in which they sat with a record of their names written below. The great Castello del Buon Consiglio, once the dwelling of the prince-bishops of Trent, is now used as barracks; the round tower at its northern end claims a Roman origin. Two other towers still standing in Trent, the Torre Verde, with a roof of green and yellow glazed tiles, and the Torre Vanga, built by Bishop Vanga in 1207-18, probably formed part of the fortifications of the ancient city.

The industries of the Trentino declined very much after the union of Piedmont and Venetia with Italy, and a period of great economic depression followed this loss of the markets on which they chiefly depended. The principal industries carried on around Trent are silk spinning and weaving, tanning, sugar refining, glass blowing and the quarrying of marble.

By far the greater number of the inhabitants are Italian speaking. In the north there are certain bi-lingual districts and in the south on the border of the "Sette Comuni" there is a German-speaking community. The elementary schools are Italian, with the exception of a comparatively small number. Vigorous though unsuccessful efforts have been made to obtain autonomy distinct from the Tyrol, with which the Trentino is united.

### NEW ORDER AS TO COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Army Council has issued an order stating that it is about to take possession of all materials of the following classes and descriptions: All cuttings, clippings and remnants from cotton making issued or to be issued by the War Department to any person holding any contract with the War Department for the making up of such materials into garments or any other articles, and all cuttings, clippings and remnants from cotton materials produced or to be produced in or about the performance of any contract with the War Department.

### WOMEN AND ARCHITECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Following the decision of the Royal Institution of British Architects to admit women as associates and fellows, the Architectural Association has now thrown open its doors to women students. A three years' course of training in architecture is given in the school of the association, which prepares candidates for the final associate examination.

## TAXATION OF LAND VALUES DISCUSSED

Scottish Conference Calls for Imposition of Tax on Land Values to Help Support the Financial Burden of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A Scottish national conference in support of the taxation of land values was held recently in Edinburgh at the Freemason's Hall, under the auspices of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values and the Edinburgh Taxation of Land Values League.

There were 468 delegates present from 168 organizations, which included 24 local authorities, 84 trade unions, 30 cooperative societies, and 30 political and miscellaneous associations. Altogether 85 different Scottish centers were represented.

Mr. H. S. Murray of Edinburgh, who was in the chair, stated that the meeting was opportune because they desired to put forward their views with regard to reconstruction after the war. They maintained that unjust social conditions were brought about by their bad land system which must be brought to an end. The chief obstacle to housing reform was the fact that the land was held up for high prices, and in order to destroy that monopoly they needed to improve the taxation of land values.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, M. P. It stated that the conference affirmed that the land should be treated as the property of the people, and that the economic rent of land (its value apart from the value of improvements) should be devoted to public purposes; that it condemned the Corn Production Act as a measure that would keep up the rents of corn-growing lands, and benefit landowners at the expense of the community rather than increase the production of food; that it recognized that the reason why the Scottish Small Landholders Act, and other measures for settling smallholders on the land, had broken down was that they had failed to grapple with the fundamental problem of land monopoly; and that it declared that as an essential means for destroying land monopoly, Parliament must impose a tax on land values, thus promoting freedom of production, which, with freedom of trade, was the true basis of national prosperity and international peace.

Mr. Outhwaite referred to their enormous war expenditure and to the financial future that lay before the country. He asked how they were going to raise £500,000,000 a year in the future. Were they, he asked, going to cast it on the backs of the millions of people, who would be reduced to a very great extent to poverty conditions? Were they going to lay this fresh burden upon the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 of men who had been drawn to the colors, and tell them that while they had been making their sacrifice this debt had been piled up? He was confident that such a proposition would not be entertained. They would have to bring into the balance-sheet on the credit side against this vast debt the national asset of the country. This was the land, and the coal and the iron which went with the land, and they could bring the value of that national asset into the exchequer by the simple process of the taxation of land values. In this way they could prevent this vast burden of taxation from falling upon the shoulders of the people. If they

wished to give increased opportunity for the production of wealth so that men might be employed, there was only one way of doing it, and that was to give increased opportunity of access to the sole source from which wealth could be produced, which was the land. They must see to it that there was not an idle acre in the country if there was an idle man desiring access to that acre. By the destruction of land monopoly they would set up a demand for labor throughout every sphere of employment, and in that way alone could they arrive at the solution of the vast problem before them. The private ownership of the soil was a fundamental injustice which they wished to destroy.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Dundas White, LL. D., M. P., and carried by a very large majority. Mr. White, in supporting it, said that the land ought not to be regarded as the heritage of the few, but that it ought to be treated as the heritage of the people as a whole. Those who held the land ought to be called upon to contribute to the needs of the nation according to the value of the land according to the value of improvements, whether they were using it or not.

A second resolution was moved by Mr. C. E. Price, M. P. The resolution stated that the conference viewed with grave apprehension the financial and industrial prospects of the country after the war; affirmed its conviction that the scarcity of housing accommodation, the overcrowding, and the conditions of poverty prevailing in both town and country were directly traceable to land monopoly; declared that the present system of raising public revenues aggravated these evils by penalizing building, improvements and the results of industry, at the same time exempting valuable land from taxation and enabling landowners to force up rents and prices; demanded as an immediate reform a tax upon the value of land, whether it was used or not, and the relief of improvements from taxation; and called upon the Government to complete, without delay, the valuation of the land now in progress, for this purpose requiring owners to furnish a declaration of the present value and character of their holdings.

Mr. Price in moving this resolution said that they demanded a national tax upon land. He referred to the report of the Scottish Housing Commission, which he said he looked upon as the most informative document which had been published in Scotland for the last 50 years. The first thing that would help them in solving the housing problem was that they should not have one price for rating land and another price for selling. That was at the root of the trouble. He trusted that the people would bring pressure to bear upon their members of Parliament to see that owners were compelled to make a return of their land within 12 months, and that the Government should at once proceed to impose a tax upon the value of that land.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Wilson Raffan, M. P., and carried with only one dissenter.

### DIRECTOR OF MILK SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller announces that Mr. Wilfred Buckley, Moundsme Manor, Basingstoke, has accepted the post of director of milk supplies. Mr. Buckley is chairman of the National Clean Milk Society; he is a member of the war agricultural executive committee of Hampshire, and has been identified for some years with the movement for better and cleaner milk supplies.

## UNITED STATES AND PORTO RICAN LABOR

Member of Washington Department Investigates Mobilization of Labor in the Island Available for Work in America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—"It is unpatriotic for Porto Rico to permit men to be idle in this island when there is so great a demand for labor of every kind in the United States to help carry on the war," said F. C. Roberts, of the Department of Labor, Washington, on his arrival here with instructions from the United States to investigate and report on the mobilization of labor in Porto Rico available for work in the United States.

"I would not for a moment consider the taking of any labor now employed in the island in any industry at all connected with or helpful to the proper prosecution of the war," said Mr. Roberts, "but it is almost unthinkable that, with the great need in the United States, there should be

**BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE**

Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by

**Brand's A-1 Sauce**

"Always in good taste"

Use it in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction and flavor.

Sold Everywhere

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. Sole Importers

198 Trumbull Street HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

**Lane Bryant**

Specialists in Smart Clothes for Stout Women

36 to 58

If your size is anything between these two extremes you can be fitted at Lane Bryant's. We design smart, becoming clothes for every type of figure—paying special attention to the needs of plump young women.

Everything ready-to-wear at prices from most reasonable up

Lane Bryant Style Book on Request

Just address a postal to Dept. X 6

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 28th St., NEW YORK

DETROIT CHICAGO

labor idle here and neither permitted to go nor assisted in going to the United States."

Soon after reaching here, Mr. Roberts had a long conference with Arthur Yager, Governor of the island, and laid before him some of the tentative plans that have been worked out by the Department of Labor at Washington.

Mr. Roberts said that no labor would be taken from Porto Rico by individual employers in the United States, and that, if any labor was taken from the island, it would be under the active direction and control of the United States Department of Labor. He also said that laborers from the island, if taken to the states, would be furnished to those employers making applications to the Department of Labor who were able to show clearly their need for laborers.

He further stated that, in case it was found that laborers could be provided in Porto Rico, the United States Government would find some means of transporting them to the United States. Should the United States be unable to provide transportation, however, Mr. Roberts said that the Canadian Government had stated that the need for labor was so great that it would provide means for taking Porto Rico laborers to the continent.

Mr. Roberts proposes to take a labor census of the island by municipalities to learn exactly how many laborers there are here who are available and to what class they belong. He also stated that he did not propose in any way to interfere with local industries or with the draft for the national army.

He told of the rush of work in the shipyards, docks, factories, on the railroads and in every line of industry that is handling any work necessary for the proper conduct of the war, and said he was confident that, when Porto Rico understood the very great need, the island would come forward ready, instantly, to do its bit. Mr. Roberts said he did not know how long he would be here, but that he would remain in Porto Rico long enough to obtain all the information necessary for the mobilization of the island's idle labor for industrial purposes.

## RATES ON WAR RISKS AT SEA LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The favorable showing of the British Admiralty's report of sinkings in the current week have resulted in war risk rates to ports in the United Kingdom being quoted at the lowest mark since the announcement of the unrestricted submarine campaign. The reduction last week to 4½ per cent has been followed by a further decrease to 4 per cent, which a few underwriters now quote on the speediest of the liners bound for British ports.

On account of Havre's position, which necessitates the dangerous passage through the English Channel, the rates to that port show an indisposition to ease off and the larger houses still ask 6 per cent to 9 per cent on sailings for that destination. The Mediterranean rates are easier.

## BESTOL

Makes Teeth Whiter

Bestol is a superior dental cream composed of harmless ingredients scientifically blended so as to remove the gelatinous film which darkens the teeth. Your mirror will prove that Bestol "makes teeth whiter."

THE BESTOL COMPANY  
34 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON

## BESTOL

Makes Teeth Whiter

Toasty  
Tasty  
Toasterettes

Satisfy the Appetite Please the Palate

You eat them because you like them—And the more you eat the better you like them.

Your Grocer Sells Them

Johnson Educator Food Co.  
Educator Building, Boston

## Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES  
\$5.00 per year and upwards.  
Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts

288 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

## Gifts for Soldiers and Sailors

Abroad Must Be Sent by Nov. 15.

We suggest useful articles such as Stationery, Writing Cases, Diaries, Fountain Pens, Sewing Kits, Money Belts, Metal Mirrors, Loose Leaf Note Books, Soap Boxes, etc.

WARD'S STATIONERY ESTD 1864  
57-61 Franklin Street

## SUCCESSFUL TESTS IN WOOD DRYING

Wisconsin Forest Products Laboratory Seeks to Solve Problem of Supply for Aeroplane Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—When the United States entered the war, the need for wood to build aeroplanes presented a difficult problem. Most of the air-seasoned wood had been bought for the Allies. Thorough air-seasoning of such stock requires from one to three years. Kiln-dried stock, under the methods ordinarily used has frequently proved unsatisfactory.

Long before this situation developed, the forest products laboratory here had been making a study of the drying of wood, and had developed a method which has been successful with all woods tried. Several kilns were built at the laboratory for experiments, and a number of tests made in commercial kilns. Ash and spruce are the woods most in demand for aeroplane construction, and the forest service obtained a shipment of partially air-seasoned ash and spruce planks.

This material was kiln-dried without injury. Later, thoroughly green Sitka spruce, white ash (northern and southern), white oak, Douglas fir, western white pine and mahogany were obtained in the log for testing. The spruce and ash logs were cut up and the green material from each species divided into three matched groups. One group was tested green, another has been set aside to be tested when it has air-dried, and the third group was kiln-dried. Only the results of tests on the spruce have so far been analyzed. Comparison with standard tests which had already been made shows that Sitka spruce can be kiln-dried from the green condition with no more, and perhaps less, injury to its mechanical properties than by air-seasoning.

## GUARANTEED HOLEPROOF HOSE

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

These hose cost no more than ordinary hose—wear longer and are the most satisfying. Once worn, always demanded.

## SILK HOSE For MEN and WOMEN

For Men ..... 3 pairs \$2.00  
For Women ..... 3 pairs \$3.25

Holeproof Hose carry the fullest possible guarantee

Delivered Free anywhere in New England

## TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington St., Boston

**BELL'S SEASONING**

RING OUT THE FAKE IN THE TRUE

BELL'S SEASONING IS THE ORIGINAL for poultry, game, meat, fish, etc.

ASK GROCERS FOR BELL'S

W. G. Bell Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

## REDUCE COAL BILLS 20% or more

Our device has proven its efficiency on every house and plant in Res. apps., buildings, stores, churches, etc., in Chicago.

10 Days' Free Trial  
Price (installed) \$2.00 to \$5.00

Please write for information and list of users. Franklin 3474.

Crown Fuel Saver Co.  
285 W. Lake St., Chicago

Send territory open to reliable men.

## Entire Wheat FLOUR

The flour with better flavor and more food value. Get a package of your grocer today and try it for MUZZER, SEED, etc.

Booklet of Recipes mailed free.

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 181 State St., Boston.

## HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS  
88 MILK STREET BOSTON



NOW

Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street—Near West, Boston

NOW

NOW is the height of the season in DRESSES, when the months of careful preparation result in the showing of the best styles of the season, in the best qualities and colors, and in the best values at the prices. Typical of a wonderful assortment of dresses are the following:



Satin Dress, custom made, \$39.50.

## Dresses at 39.50

One of the best values in moderately priced dresses is a satin dress, custom made, as illustrated. Shown in taupe, dark brown, navy, etc. Tailored model, with white satin revers and vest.

## Dresses at 75.00

Dressmakers' gowns from our own custom workrooms, made of the same rich qualities, materials as are used by the most exclusive dressmakers, but at far less prices.

MATERIALS	COLORS
Soft satins	Taupe
Satin with Georgette	Wistaria
Chiffon velvet	Navy
Georgette	Dark brown
Other fabrics	Other shades

Complete range of sizes for women—shown on third floor.

## Misses' Dresses

A Very Interesting Assortment at

19.50 and 25.00

Style Features—straight-line effects, draped skirts, surprise bodices, embroidery, white satin collars, etc.

Materials—men's wear serge, satins and satin combined with Georgette. Colors—navy, dark brown, and other smart shades.

Among the best styles shown this season at such moderate prices.

Now are shown the best styles—the best shades in

## Women's Suits at 35.00 and 45.00

The best values of the season at this price, presented in a complete assortment of sizes and styles. Many of the materials probably cannot be duplicated at this price for some time to come.

FEATURES	COLORS	MATERIALS
Long coats	Dark brown	Silvertone
Short coats	Wistaria	Velours
Medium coats	Navy	Broadcloth
Flaring Skirts	Taupe	Duvet de laine
Straight skirts	Other shades	Other fabrics

Note—at 35.00 there are also a number of excellent styles for larger women—models in the longer lines. Sizes 40 to 44.

Now are shown the best styles—the best colors in

## Misses' Suits at 35.00 and 45.00

At these prices Chandler & Co. have made a special effort to obtain the best models and qualities possible in velours and silvertone.

Stylish tailored suits, with snug sleeves and shoulders, ripple back coats—semi-tailored suits, high collars and button trimmings—dress suits, Hudson seal and squirrel trimmed. Colors—dark brown, taupe, and the other wanted shades.



Drawn from flat with made ornaments.

## FUR Hats

Fur Trimmed Hats

Now in the height of fashion—and shown here in a number of styles, at the lowest prices so far this season.

\$25 to \$38

and upwards.

The rich furs—include Hudson seal, mole, kolinsky and beaver.

Dress Hats—elaborately trimmed, at 25.00 to 125.00.

SPECIAL HATS at 10.00

Formerly 18.00 and 20.00

New styles, tailored and semi-dress, some repriced from our own stock; others specially purchased.

## THE NEW STORE

is making rapid progress

In day and night shifts, workmen are entirely remodeling the adjoining building at 150 Tremont St. and adding two new stories. Every facility needed in a high-class dry goods business, like that of Chandler & Co., is being supplied.

The new show windows, which will soon be available, give promise of great possibilities for the display of merchandise.

## Emb. or Lace Trimmed NIGHTGOWNS 1.00 and 2.00

Chemise, high neck and V-neck styles. A fine quality nainsook which probably cannot be equaled again at these prices for some time.

Corset Covers and Drawers—with embroidery and laces. Excellent qualities for 79c.

## New Styles in SILK PETTICOATS 3.95

Chiffon taffeta and all-silk jersey—two styles. One tailored, the other accordion pleated. The smart changeable tones, seal brown, navy, peacock blue, rose, etc.—also black.

## New Models in REDFERN CORSETS 3.00 to 10.00

Fine Coutil, batiste, broche—Chandler & Co. specialize in correct fitting of Redfern corsets, insuring satisfaction to each purchaser. No charge for the service.

## Finer Quality CASHMERE HOSE 1.00

Black hose, in excellent weights, soft and warm—shown in regular and extra sizes, 1.00 pair. White cashmere hose in regular sizes only, 1.15.

## Special Lot PLAID SKIRTS 7.50

Just received—wool skirts purchased at much under earlier prices—excellent variety of colors and styles. All sizes. Made to sell at 11.50 and 14.50.

## Braided and Embroid'd GEORGETTE TUNICS 25.00

In charming panel style, daintily emb. in self color—navy, taupe, delft blue, beige, wistaria and black. Material for sleeves and sash included.

## Finer Quality SILK DRESS PATTERNS 7.50 to 15.00

In most stylish colors for winter. Fashionable variety of weaves—soft satins, charmeuse, fine crepe de chine, fancy chiffons and duchess de sole.

## Hand Embroidered MADEIRA DOILIES 20c and 45c

A special lot of plain rose scalloped and daintily embroidered doilies. 6 inch size at 20c, 10 inch at 45c.

NOW is the height of the season in COATS, and now are apparent the advantages from early placing of orders, buying materials direct and choosing from hundreds of styles the best models of the year. Typical of the values, and the best of the season at the prices, are:

## Coats at 35.00

Styles for street, motor and dress, the best of the season for each occasion—in qualities usually found in more expensive coats.

MATERIALS	COLORS
Velours	Dark Brown
Bolivias	Taupe
Pom-poms	Rich Navy
Irish friezes	Pekin Blue
Other materials	Other colors

A special value at 35.00—is pom-pom coat in a full straight model, back deeply plaited in the most fashionable shades of brown.

## Coats at 45.00

Coats of rich soft materials, qualities as fine as in many much higher priced—styles reproducing some of the most expensive models of the season. A complete assortment—sizes for women and misses.

MATERIALS	COLORS
Bolivias	Rich browns
Broadcloths	Taupe
Velours	Wistaria
Pom-poms	Green
Other fabrics	Other shades

A special value at 45.00—is a beautiful velours coat, with deep nutria collar, in a new draped style.



Velours Coat, street shades, \$45.

Now are shown the best styles—the best values in

## Waists at 5.75

Crepe Georgette Crepe de Chine

Throughout the season our efforts have been to secure the best possible values in waists at this price—and with a success now apparent. The styles, duplicating high-priced waists in many instances, and the materials of fine, heavy qualities. Complete range of sizes—third floor.

FEATURES	FEATURES	FEATURES
Pleatings	Satin pipings	Flat collars
Vest effects	Pin tucks	High collars
Tucked fronts	Beading	Convertible collars
Cross bar tucks	Embroidery	Tie collars
Button trimmings	Frills	Roll collars

Colors—the always fascinating flesh and white, so becoming for wear on all occasions, are shown in nearly every style—and many are in the best dark suit shades.

Now are shown the best qualities, the best values in

## Fashionable Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Natural Muskrat Natural Raccoon

These coats were planned for and prepared months ago when pelts were much lower in price than now, and consequently Chandler & Co. are able to present very unusual values in their November fur selling.

Hudson Seal Coats, specially priced . . . . . 110.00 to 325.00

Natural Raccoon Coats, specially priced . . 145.00 to 195.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, specially priced . . 110.00 to 150.00

## LAMPS AND SHADES

Boudoir Lamps, with silk shades, 5.00 and 6.00  
Mahogany Table Lamps, with shades, 17.50 to 30.00  
Mahogany Floor Lamps, with silk shades, 30.00

## SHEFFIELD PLATE

Sandwich Plates, 4.25  
Meat Platters, 3-piece 9.00 to 16.50  
Bonbon Dishes, 2.25 to 3.00  
Well and Tree Platters, 16.50 to 22.50  
Vegetable Dishes, two compartments, 12.50 to 15.00  
Salt and Pepper Set, 3.00 to 3.50  
Gravy Boats, 7.50  
Bonbon Baskets, 2.00  
Salad Sets, 20.50  
Fruit Baskets, 12.50  
Entree Dishes, 5.00 and 6.00  
Roll Trays, 4.75  
Syrup Sets, 7.50  
Hot Water Kettles, 16.50  
Sugar Shakers, 5.00

## JAPANESE BRONZES

Vases—interesting shapes—beautiful designs in cloisonne. Appropriate bases for lamps for living room or library. Many sizes. . . . . 7.50, 10.00, 12.50 to 18.50

## Chinese Rugs

Chandler & Co. believe that they are most fortunate in being able to offer such a wide range of the best Chinese rugs at this time.

Noted are a few of the best values:

Light rose and blue, 11.6x9.0. 225.00	Rose, gold and blue, 9.8x8.0. 195.00
Blue, with touch of tans, 9.5x8.0. 175.00	Light rich ground, blue and yellow border, 11.9x8.0. 245.00
Tan ground, blue and rose design, 11.5x9. 225.00	Porcelain blue ground, 8.8x6.0. 125.00
Blue ground, 9.8x8.1. 175.00	Blue and rose, 6.4x4.0. 83.00
Rose, tan and blue, 11.7x9.1. 195.00	Gold ground rug, 8.8x6.1. 145.00
Soft rose center, blue border, 13x10. 295.00	Blue, gold and reds, 5.1x8.0. 95.00
Ivory ground, tan shade and blue border, 11.6x9.0. 245.00	Brown and blue, 9.8x5.0. 125.00
Chinese rose center, 9.9x8.0. 145.00	Ivory and blue, 6.9x4.2. 75.00
Imperial gold ground, blue border, 11.6x9.0. 195.00	Blue Chinese, 4x7. 95.00
	Small rugs, 4.6x2.6. 40.00 to 55.00
	Small rugs, about 2.8x1.8. 12.50 to 18.50

## SCRIM AND MARQUISSETTE CURTAINS

At 3.50—curtains with novelty lace insertions and edges; others with hand drawn work. White and ecru.  
At 7.50—novelty/scrims curtains with black motifs of hand drawn work, cluny insertions and edges—fine two-ply scrim.



LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

with considerable losses, in the direction of Hebron.

## Turkish Retreat in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement dealing with the operations in Palestine was issued yesterday. It says:

"General Allenby reports that on his right the enemy is retreating on Hebron and that our troops hampered his retreat, capturing prisoners and a transport. Our mounted troops, advancing through Jemeh and Hul, 13 and nine miles, respectively, east of Gaza, reached the south bank of the Wadi Hesi, 11 miles north of the old Turkish front, establishing contact with our forces advancing from Gaza.

"These latter captured the northern bank of the Wadi Hesi and Herbieh, reaching the railway and turning the position prepared by the enemy on the river.

"The Turkish coastal railroad at Beit Hanun has also been captured and the enemy is being pursued in the direction of the Wadi Hesi.

"The whole Turkish army is in retreat toward the north. More than 40 guns have been captured.

"The royal navy, assisted by the French navy, have actively cooperated throughout the operations by bombing enemy communications near the coast and affording other valuable assistance. Our airplanes are bombing the retreating Turks."

## Operations in Mesopotamia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office last evening concerning the operations in Mesopotamia:

"The clearing of the battlefield at Tekrit is continuing. A large amount of war material has been found on the battlefield, in addition to that reported in yesterday's communication, especially gun and small arm ammunition.

"The total number of prisoners captured since the action at Dur on Nov. 2 is 319, including 17 officers."

## Italians to Hold Piave Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Military opinion here, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, considers that the Italians will be able to stand on the Piave line. As already mentioned, the Italians were not expected to stand on the Tagliamento, which is a very lengthy line and which, moreover, rapidly dried up.

## British Offensive Resumed

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In stormy weather, at dawn this morning Sir Douglas Haig resumed his offensive north and northwest of Passchendaele. Good progress was made, according to the British commander-in-chief's report.

## German Gains Reported

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German War Office statement issued today says: The Austro-German forces have reached the Piave from the Sogana downward as far as the sea.

## Germans Bomb Hospitals

PARIS, France (Saturday)—German airmen continued their bombing of hospitals today. Official announcement was made of the dropping of incendiary bombs on the Droydschoote Hospital, seven inmates of the hospital being killed and nine wounded. The hospital raid was part of a general bombing expedition carried out over the Dunkirk area by German airmen.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report issued on Friday reads:

"The Livenza River has been crossed. The allied armies, overcoming the resistance of the Italian rear guards, are advancing ceaselessly on mountain roads and on the plain, in driving snow and pouring rain, toward the Piave.

"Western front: Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht. The artillery duel in Flanders assumed considerable intensity in the afternoon in the Yser region, near Poelcapelle and near Passchendaele. In Artois the firing was revived at many places. English reconnoitering thrusts south of Acheville and north of the Scarpe River were repulsed.

"Army of the German Crown Prince. No important events have occurred. Army of Grand Duke Albrecht. In Sundgau, after violent waves of fire French storming troops advanced but were thrown back.

"In aerial battles and through the efforts of our defensive fire the enemy airmen lost 13 airplanes.

"Eastern theater: There have been no great fighting operations.

"Macedonian theater: In the Tcherina Bend, German and Bulgarian divisions brought back prisoners and one machine gun from enemy trenches. On the Struma Plain, English companies advanced against Kjepr and Prosenik but were thrown back by a counter-thrust of the Bulgarian troops.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official report made public on Friday night reads:

"The hostile artillery showed considerable activity this morning north-east of Ypres. Our own artillery carried out the usual counter-battery work and bombardments on the battle front. There is nothing further to report.

"Yesterday morning's communiqué reports a successful British raid on

Thursday night east of Hargicourt. There is nothing else of special interest to report, the communiqué adds.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday reads:

"We carried out with success, last night, surprise attacks in the Argonne and on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Avocourt Wood, and brought back prisoners.

"The Germans made two attacks after violent bombardment, one on our positions at Chaume Wood, the other in Lorraine, in the region of Arracourt. These assaults were repulsed. The enemy troops suffered serious losses and left prisoners in our hands.

"In upper Alsace one of our detachments entered the German trenches northwest of Biesel, in the region of Seppois, after exploring the positions, destroying shelters and capturing material. All our men returned to their lines.

"The following official communication was issued last evening:

"In the course of the day the artillery fighting continued spiritedly on the front of the Chaume Wood and in Upper Alsace.

"Belgian communication: During the days of Nov. 8 and 9 the artillery of both sides were rather active, especially in the neighborhood of Dixmude and south of Nieuport. Our batteries carried out a number of shelling operations with a view to destroying enemy batteries and defensive works.

"The German artillery continues violently to bombard our advanced works south of Dixmude.

"Enemy airplanes have bombed our cantonments in the direction of Furness and Loos. Despite rather unfavorable weather our airplanes have carried out a great many flights, during which two engagements took place.

"Army of the East: On the 8th instant an artillery duel took place in the region of Doiran, and north of Monastir, where our destructive fire caused some explosions in an enemy battery. British monitors have bombarded enemy batteries at Neochori, near the mouth of the Struma.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official report issued on Friday follows: Our troops continue to arrive and establish themselves on the positions which have been chosen for resistance. Our rear guards and covering units still hold back the enemy forces by their brave behavior and activity.

## Bridges Blown Up

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—One the plains from the Lugana to the sea our rear guards escaped the enemy forces, blowing up bridges behind them, today's official statement asserted. In the Ledie Valley strong enemy attacks were repulsed in spite of artillery preparation.

CONFERENCES BEGUN  
BY U. S. MISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The members of the United States Mission, with Colonel House, visited the War Office yesterday and met some of the British War Cabinet. Other important conferences will be held from today onward.

"Mr. Vance McCormick and Dr. Alonzo Taylor conferred yesterday with Messieurs De Fleurbaey and Charpentier and Lord Robert Cecil at the Foreign Office concerning the blockade and economic questions. Arrangements have been made for further conferences with a view to reaching a complete understanding as to policy.

STEAMER OLD COLONY  
GOES TO GOVERNMENT

Arrival here today of the steamer Old Colony of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., from New York, makes the last trip of that vessel in the all-water passenger service between Boston and New York for a time. The vessel was taken to the Charlestown Navy Yard later in the day and handed over to the United States Government, following requisition orders received by the company. The Massachusetts and Bunker Hill already have been taken there.

"The last trip of the New York service will take place tonight, when the steamer North Land leaves New York, being due here tomorrow morning. That vessel will then be sent on the service between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., relieving the North Star, which will be assigned to the Boston-St. John run, via Portland and Eastport.

"Resumption of the New York service next spring is uncertain, it is understood, and depends on conditions at that time and the amount of additional tonnage taken over before that time.

## PEACE MEETING ABANDONED

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The Dutch Antwar Council announces that, having received a letter from Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing that Great Britain has decided not to give passports to British subjects for the purpose of attending the peace conference proposed to be held at The Hague on Nov. 19, the conference has been abandoned. The council also announces that it has not been informed whether Italian and French delegates intend to take part in the conference.

## NEW YORK POLICE HEAD TO QUIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, appointee of Mayor Mitchell, announces his intention of resigning, to take effect Dec. 31, the day the present fusion administration, defeated for reelection by the Democrats, goes out of office. His term under the law would run until April, 1918. He could be removed from office sooner only after a public hearing.

ANTI-TO SAVE  
STATE LARGE SUM

(Continued from page one)

\$2,000; Perkins Institution for the Blind, \$30,000; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$45,000; New England Industrial School for Deaf Mutes, \$3,500; Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, \$18,000.

"A large proportion of this money," Mr. Gulick's statement continues, "went for work that the Commonwealth must continue. Many of these institutions are carrying out parts of the state program. In recognition of this the committee has already drawn up tentative plans to reorganize institutions to make \$761,082.73 worth of this work thoroughly in harmony with the anti-aid amendment. Both of the Massachusetts Agricultural Colleges and the School for Feeble-Minded can be reorganized to comply with the amendment without the slightest difficulty.

"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute claim they are specifically exempted from the operation of the amendment until their present 'agreement' with the Commonwealth expires in 1921. If this position is upheld by the Attorney-General they will continue to receive \$100,000 and \$50,000 a year, respectively.

"The committee has come to no conclusion on the question of reorganizing the textile schools. It has been proposed that the simplest way out is for the cities to take them over as 'city schools,' in which case the State could constitutionally make appropriations to them as in the past.

"Just how to handle the charitable institutions is proving a difficult problem. At present the committee has no statement to make on that subject.

"Another thing the anti-aid amendment did was to abolish the State

Board of Agriculture, or rather to cut off from the board 31 of its 41 members. It did this in a round-about way. In prohibiting appropriation for private societies it cut off bounties to agricultural societies, and, in cutting off these bounties, it deprived the societies of their representatives on the State Board of Agriculture, for only such societies are entitled to representation as receive bounties from the State. This creates a perplexing problem. The agricultural functions of the State will have to be reorganized. Here is another problem arising out of the new amendment that the joint special committee on finance and procedure must solve.

"Many of those who are interested in the farming interests of the State are urging that a board of from 10 to 15 members be established to be elected by the agricultural societies of the State, and that the administrative work of the commonwealth along agricultural lines be placed in the hands of a commissioner of agriculture responsible to the Governor.

"This is the plan followed in New York and recommended by the agricultural interests of the Empire State. It has the advantage of making the board representative of the farmers of the State and insures a responsible and efficient administration."

The other members of the committee, after the chairman, are Senator Walter E. McLane of Fall River, Senator Malcolm E. Nichols, and Representatives Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury, Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, William F. French of Haverhill and John H. McAllister of Lee.

MR. MONTAGU AND  
PARTY REACH INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Word has been received here that Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, and his party reached Bombay yesterday.

BOY SCOUT OFFICIALS  
CONVENTION OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Boy Scout officials of New England opened a three-day session at the Narragansett Hotel, here, yesterday. Registration and organization took up most of the morning, and in the afternoon, addresses on the war work of the scouts were delivered.

James E. West of New York, chief scout executive, led the discussion on the war work. Particular emphasis was laid on the way in which the scouts have aided in the Liberty Loan campaigns. Although many officials of the movement have been taken by the draft, Mr. West said that the work would be pushed even with more vigor for service during the war and the period of reconstruction.

Following the addresses, conferences were held on "Hiking-Treking" and "Organization and Management of Patrols." Ormond E. Loomis, scout executive, Greater Boston Council, presided.

The evening session of the conference in Sayles Hall, Brown University, was presided over by T. F. I. McDonnell of the Greater Providence Council, and was addressed by Mr. West, Dr. Norman E. Richardson of Boston University, member of the Boy Scout committee on education, and Samuel A. Moffat, director, field department.

CONFERENCE ON  
CIVIC EDUCATION

Superintendents and principals of public schools in the eastern half of Massachusetts assembled at a conference on civic education called by the State Board of Education at the State House this morning. The meeting was presided over by Arthur W. Dunn, specialist in civic education of the federal bureau. The deputy commissioner of education, Frank W. Wright, and Clarence D. Kingsley, agent in

charge of high schools, took prominent part in the discussion. The questions considered were: First—"What social studies, history, civics, economics, is it desirable to offer pupils in the various school years?" Second—"To what extent as training for citizenship should there be pupil participation in school management?" Third—"What are the desirable methods to be used in securing this pupil participation?" Fourth—"To what extent should the high school organize and direct pupil participation in community affairs?"

FRIEDRICH VON PAYER  
AS VICE-CHANCELLOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Berlin messages state that Herr von Kuelmann has intervened to prevent the Vice-Chancellor crisis going so far as to jeopardize Count von Hertling's position, and the Kaiser, on condition of his accepting employment in another capacity, has now relieved Dr. Helfferich of the Vice-Chancellorship and membership in the Prussian Ministry, while von Payer is reported to have become Vice-Chancellor and Herr Friedberg Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry.

## TECH WAR TIME DINNER

A "Tech" war-time dinner will be held at the Walker Memorial of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology tonight, celebrating the first all-student gathering in the memorial which has been given to the United States Government as quarters for the army and navy aviators training at the institute. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of Tech, will be present, and graduates who are active in war work are expected to speak. Moving pictures of the Tech summer engineer training camp at East Machias, Me., will be shown, and the war activities of the institute are to be explained.

SOCIALISTS WAR  
ON MR. GOMPERS

Campaign Against His Reelection as President of the American Federation of Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Around the candidacy of President Samuel Gompers for reelection at next week's American Federation of Labor convention in Buffalo will come the first real pacifist fight in that organization's history. The usual Socialist opposition to Mr. Gompers will this time be based on his war advocacy. Plans for the fight on Mr. Gompers were laid by the pacifist labor element early this year.

Mr. Gompers and his council, who leave today and tomorrow for Buffalo, are prepared for the battle. Veteran of many Socialist attacks, Mr. Gompers is confident he will defeat them again.

Prior to the test on Mr. Gompers will come votes on his war and after-the-war programs for labor. He and the American Federation of Labor executive council have also formulated labor's peace terms and war aims which will be submitted to the convention. The fight on these will show the lineup on Mr. Gompers' candidacy.

## FALL RIVER WAGE ADVANCE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association in answer to the request of the Fall River Textile Council, representing 35,000 mill operatives, last night agreed to advance wages in all Fall River cotton mills 10 per cent, beginning Dec. 3, for a period of six months. The council asked for a 15 per cent increase. Since January and including the 10 per cent now offered, the operatives have had their wages increased 53.7 percent.

*Jordan Marsh Company*

## A New Acquisition!

In our endeavor to place before our patrons a comprehensive assemblage of the finest merchandise to be found anywhere we have just added to our Talking Machine Section a complete line of the famous

# Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL

## Phonographs

Styles to suit every individual taste—Prices to suit every purse!

*This Machine Plays ALL Disc Records and is Sold on Our Convenient Deferred Payment Plan*

**SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SONORA:**

**Universality:** The SONORA is designed to play all makes of disc records perfectly without the use of additional devices of any kind. The importance and desirability of this cannot be over-emphasized. No changing of tubes is necessary.

**Sound Amplifier or Horn:** This helps to produce the wonderful SONORA tone. It is composed of wood throughout, and is made under scientific principles, with special exclusive treatments.

**Motor:** Made by experts with generations of experience. The SONORA Motor is one of the finest of the phonograph world, playing an exceptionally long time without rewinding.

**Tone Control:** The tone is controlled at its source, the only proper place. This is one of the patented features that helps to make the SONORA one of the best that human ingenuity has been able to devise.

**Sound Box:** This assists in reproducing the golden tone, and sends forth notes clear, distinct, accurate and beautiful.

**Automatic Stop:** This attachment is thoroughly reliable, is very simple in its construction, and just as simple in its operation.

**Envelope Filing System:** This patented feature is a model of simplicity and convenience. The record can always be quickly located when wanted.

In introducing this machine to our customers, we feel that it is only necessary to say that before adding it to our lists of Jordan Marsh Company Merchandise, it fulfilled, with entire satisfaction, all those requirements as to quality and value-giving which are demanded of all merchandise bearing the approval of this house.

# Jordan Marsh Company

*The Talking Machine Section—Third Floor—The New Building*



## PROBLEM OF FUEL IS BEING SOLVED

**Curtailment of Coal Shipments to Manufacturers of Nonessentials May Be Undertaken As Next Move by Government**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The matter of transportation is receiving immediate consideration by the Fuel Administrator, in conjunction with the Railway War Board and other agencies, in the direction of taking action to relieve the present congested condition of transportation, which is seriously interfering with the production and shipment of coal, in that the railroads are unable promptly to handle the coal offered for transportation and return of the empty cars to the mines.

Action will undoubtedly be necessary in the immediate future in the direction of curtailing shipments to plants using coal in the production of nonessentials. This will be undertaken by curtailment, rather than by elimination, in order that the general situation may be disturbed as little as possible. The improvements in transportation which must be accomplished, together with the curtailment of shipments of coal to nonessential industries, to a limited extent, will provide sufficient coal for the railroads, munition plants, public utilities and domestic requirements.

The transportation problem can be relieved only by the reduction in the amount of freight the railroads shall be called on to handle. The reduction of coal will accomplish this, in that it will remove from the rails the percentage of coal covered by such reduction, and will accomplish a proportionate reduction in the amount of products to be moved as a result of such curtailment.

The government war requirements have been provided, and attention is now being given to the various steel plants, and plants manufacturing government munitions and other supplies. The requirements of the public utilities are being arranged for on a permanent basis, as are the domestic requirements.

Special arrangements have been made to provide coal for shipbuilding plants, which will insure the operation of these plants on a 100 per cent basis, in so far as the supply of coal is concerned. The same arrangement applies to the aeroplane program.

### Specific Needs Met

**Priority Order Suspended—Prices of Coke Fixed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steps have been taken by the Fuel Administration to relieve the coal needs of Ohio and Michigan. The priority order giving preference to all through shipments of coal bound to the Northwest by way of lake ports was canceled for the day of Monday, Nov. 19. On that day all shipments of coal will be directed toward supplying the emergency requirements of the cities in Ohio and Michigan. Shipments of coal to the Northwest are now in excess of last year's shipments, but the total needs of the Northwest have not yet been filled.

In order to provide a sufficient supply of by-product coal for steel plants in the localities east of Steubenville, O., the lake priority order was canceled so far as it applies to coal shipments over the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad main line and branches east of Steubenville.

The modifications regarding priority were arranged at a meeting attended by L. A. Sneed, of the Fuel Administration; E. C. Baird, commissioner of the Lake Erie Coal Exchange, a representative of the Fuel Administration in charge of lake shipments, and Homer H. Johnson, State Fuel Administrator for Ohio.

State Fuel Administrators throughout the country were charged with the duty of handling all complaints, inquiries and requests for relief in their respective states, under instructions issued on Friday by the United States Fuel Administration. The instructions

outlined to the Fuel Administrators were designed to expedite investigations of complaints and requests for relief. The letter of instructions said:

"It is suggested that you give the fullest publicity locally to the fact that the State Fuel Administrator is in full charge of all matters relating to the distribution of coal in his particular state, and that all inquiries, complaints, or requests for relief should be made to him or to his local committees. This will save much time now wasted in sending letters to Washington and return, and will make possible a speedier investigation in each instance."

"In this connection, you have already been advised that an agent of the Federal Trade Commission has been assigned to assist you with full investigatory powers."

Orders relative to prices for coke were issued by the United States Fuel Administration on Friday night as follows:

"In each case, the price shall be understood as the price per ton of 2000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant where coke is manufactured."

"All the maximum prices mentioned herein shall apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery; any commissions paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers, shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the prices established hereby."

"In all cases where wagon deliveries are made, either by the coke producer or dealer, a reasonable charge for such handling and delivery may be made. Such charge shall be subject to approval of the State Fuel Administrator."

"The maximum prices for coke made in ovens, without by-product recovery, east of the Mississippi River, shall be as follows: Blast furnace, \$6; foundry coke, 72-hour selected, \$7.30; crushed coke, over one-inch size, \$7.30."

"The maximum prices for various grades of beehive coke made in districts other than that described heretofore, shall bear the same ratio to the established price of the coal from which the coke is made as the average contract prices of the same grades of coke had to the average contract prices of coal during the years 1912 and 1913."

### Sign Display Curtailed

**Administration Order Limits Hours of Illumination**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The use of coal in the production of electricity for nonessential purposes is curtailed throughout the United States in an order issued on Friday by Fuel Administrator Garfield. The order will prevent the lighting of advertising signs and other outdoor electrical display until 7:45 at night. Such signs will be forced to darken at 11 o'clock at night. It is estimated that this order will save 50 per cent of the fuel now used in maintaining this class of electrical display.

Dr. Garfield is anxious to avoid interference with legitimate business as far as possible, but he is determined to see that the industries essential to the conduct of the war, and the domestic consumers of the country, have the coal they need.

Friday's order makes an exception of signs maintained by small merchants for the purpose of directing customers to their places of business. These, if not of an unreasonable size, will be permitted to continue while the establishment is open for business.

Experts have determined that at least 250,000 tons of coal per year are used for this display lighting. This amount, it is estimated, would keep 100,000 people warm throughout the winter. A committee of the gas and electric service companies of the country cooperated with the Fuel Administration in determining the need for a limitation on coal consumed in supplying current for the outdoor display lighting, and the restrictive order has the approval of this committee.

It is expected that this restrictive order will result in an incidental reduction in addition to the 50 per cent curtailment directly ordered. With the effectiveness of the display signs cut in two, it is probable that advertisers will reduce their use of outdoor displays.

The restriction order was not made general and complete because the Fuel Administration desired to give the in-

terests involved an opportunity to readjust their business to the new conditions.

### Coal Men to Confer

**Operators and Miners Will Work Out New Wage Agreement**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Operators and miners representing the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania called upon Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, this week. No demand for increased wages to miners was discussed. The representatives of the miners and operators will work out a new wage agreement in conferences which will be continued in Washington. Representatives of the Fuel Administration will be present at these conferences but will not become parties to the agreements reached.

The final agreement between the operators and the miners, it is understood, will be submitted to Fuel Administrator Garfield for his approval. The Fuel Administrator, after an agreement has been reached, will consider the effect of any increase, in wages which may be granted, on the operators' coal prices as fixed by the President.

The Pennsylvania field supplies practically all of the anthracite used in the country. The annual output is approximately 83,000,000 tons.

### Relief for Coal Shortage Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the coal shortage prevalent in this part of the country will not last long, is the belief of Reeve Schley, chairman of the New York Fuel Company. Mr. Schley has just returned from a conference with Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, at Washington and says that a plan is being worked out which, it is expected, will bring relief in a few days. One step, Mr. Schley says, in the settlement of the coal situation will be an understanding with the dealers and the administration, which will enable the former to sell coal at reasonable prices.

### FOOD CONTROLLERS OF SOUTH CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal food administrators from the Southern states were in conference here yesterday with the United States Food Administration. The meeting was called to discuss matters of interest in their section of the country. Among the subjects under consideration has been the best way to continue the state organizations that have been built up for carrying on the family enrollment campaign for voluntary food conservation and to utilize them as permanent country agencies for carrying on the general work of the federal food administrators.

It has been determined also that each federal food administrator shall have as a member of his staff a man to keep the public informed on the plans and purposes of the Food Administration so far as they concern state matters, these men to work in cooperation with the division of public information of the Food Administration in Washington. The question of licensing has also been discussed, particularly with reference to the cottonseed industries of the South.

### THE PRICE OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Mayor Church has entered the campaign against the high cost of living and has demanded that an indictment be laid against the Milk Producers Association—a number of farmers—which he alleges has conspired to restrain trade. The association announced some time ago that milk this winter would be \$2.50 per eight-gallon can.

## HINTS FOR SAVING OF COAL ADOPTED

**New England Fuel Administrator Plans to Make Wide Use of Recommendations of Boston Commerce Chamber**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Recommendations for the economical use of coal, contained in a report made this week to the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and approved by the governing board of that body, are to be widely used by James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator. They will be sent throughout Massachusetts by Mr. Storow and recommended by him to state fuel administrators in the other New England states. The committee making the report consisted of Samuel Johnson, chairman; Thomas K. Cory, Thomas F. Lockney, Francis P. O'Connor and Charles R. Talbot.

Emphasizing the need of conserving coal in every possible way because New England seems likely to be short 6,000,000 tons of its needs in the coming winter, the committee makes recommendations to retail merchants in substance as follows:

Shut off all electric display signs, with the exception of course of "exit," "fire escape" and other signs required by law.

Shut off, while the war lasts, lights in show windows for the display of goods, at 8 p. m., unless the store is kept open for business after that time.

Reduce generally the use of the light, power and heat throughout the store. "Heretofore very generally lights have been kept burning unnecessarily long periods of time after the use for which they were put has passed; heat is often kept turned on until the temperature of the store or room is raised excessively high; and the use of electric and steam power is often lavish."

Each merchant should explain frankly to his employees the seriousness of the coal situation in New England and ask cooperation. The committee found in its research that "large savings in the use of light, power and heat can be made when an inducement, as a bonus or a share in the saving, is offered to the employees whose diligence made the saving possible."

On sunny days turn off lights, within the store, near the sunny side of the building.

During the night reduce the temperature of the building. Have lights at night only sufficient to insure protection against stealing, fire and for the cleaning of the store. Keep outside doors closed as far as practicable; use storm doors, revolving doors and place radiators near entrances.

Reduce elevator service as far as practicable and instruct that a car be started only when a reasonably large number of passengers are in it. Run express cars as much as possible, for starting and stopping use up power. Clean the store in the daytime; this has several advantages.

Do not heat stores to more than 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

Reduce the candle power of electric lamps used, as much as possible. It is generally the case that a 40 candle-power lamp is used when a 25 would be sufficient and that the reduced candle-power lamp would give the necessary amount of light.

Turn on lights in show cases at 10 a. m., as in retail stores business does not begin for an hour or more and a half after the opening of the doors.

The committee's recommendations are to be sent to all retail merchants in Boston and the merchants are to be asked to display posters, urging fuel saving, that have been prepared by the Fuel Administration. Monday,

Nov. 12, has been set as the date when the retail merchants are asked jointly to put into effect the recommendations.

### Margins to Be Checked

**All Retail Dealers Will Be Required to Make Complete Reports**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The margins charged by retail coal dealers throughout the country will be carefully checked by the fuel administration, under instructions issued to the State Fuel Administrators by the United States Fuel Administration. All retail dealers will be required to submit either to the local coal committee of the community where the dealer is doing business, or to the State Administrator, a complete report as to the gross margins he is collecting on his sales. These reports will enable the respective state administrators to determine just what margins are being charged in the various localities.

In cases where complaints are made as to retail prices the local coal authorities are required to secure from the dealer effected a complete statement of his costs. This statement will enable the fuel officials to determine just how the retailers gross margin is made up, how much profit is included in that margin, and whether the profit is unfair or exorbitant. In handling these reports each State Administrator will have the assistance of an authorized agent of the federal trade commission.

### STORAGE EGGS FIRM IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The past few days have witnessed the heaviest trading in cold-storage eggs in this city since the break in the market two weeks ago. Hundreds of additional cases still are being withdrawn from the warehouses, and consumers are buying eagerly, although wherever any attempt is made to charge above the price that has prevailed recently, 38 cents a dozen, the product is in most cases refused. These eggs are said to be of carefully candled selection, and for the majority of the uses to which they are put are satisfactory substitutes for absolutely fresh eggs, which at present are being sold at almost prohibitive prices.

W. J. Henry, an authority on the subject, to whose influence the public is generally indebted for the release of storage eggs in this section, states that from all sections of the country there is indicated an increasing trade in storage eggs on a declining market. The breaks, he says, are not sensational, but reflect the natural course of trade when the law of supply and demand is permitted to operate unimpeded by manipulation or speculation.

### MINIMUM WAGE LIST FOR GARMENT TRADE

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has recently approved the determinations of the men's clothing and raincoat and men's furnishings wage boards, established by the commission last spring to recommend minimum wage rates for women employed in certain branches of the garment and furnishing trades.

Following is the scale of minimum wages recommended for women employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' outer garments (coats, suits, vests, trousers and overcoats) and men's women's and children's raincoats:

Nine dollars per week for experienced workers (i. e. those who have had at least one year's experience in the trade). Seven dollars per week for workers who have had three months' and less than one year's ex-

perience. These recommendations go into effect Jan. 1, 1918.

For women employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts, overalls and other workmen's garments, men's neckwear and other furnishings and men's, women's and children's garters and suspenders; the minimum rates are as follows:

Nine dollars per week for experienced workers (i. e. those who have had at least one year's experience in the trade). Eight dollars per week for workers who have had at least six months' experience. Seven dollars per week for workers who have had at least three months' experience. These recommendations go into effect on Feb. 1, 1918.

### FILIPINOS URGED TO EAT MORE CORN

MANILA, Philippines.—The dislike and underestimation of corn as a food staple should be overcome and the people throughout the islands should recognize its food value, says the Bureau of Agriculture, moved by the fact that corn hitherto has been looked upon by the people as "poor man's rice."

The use of corn meal instead of rice, at a time when food scarcity threatens because of the present war, will, it is stated, according to the Times, aid materially in the successful prosecution of the food campaign in the islands.

"Eat corn meal—it is cheap and nutritious," is the bureau's counsel to the people at large. "Include corn meal in the diet and learn to like it. The qualities of corn meal have been underestimated."

### DAYTON PLANNING WAR TRADE SCHOOL

DAYTON, O.—Various industrial leaders about the city are contemplating and outlining plans for the establishment in Dayton of a school for training men and women in the trades that are especially required in preparing for war service, according to the News.

It is the purpose of the promoters that the movement shall take on community proportions. To this end it is designed to awaken a community spirit and arouse the public to a sense of the needs of the nation in this critical period.

The details are being worked out, and it is expected that the enterprise shall be carried to consummation within a reasonable time. The project is the result of an appreciation of the importance of having a sufficient number of trained men who will be able to assume the actual work of providing their country with the various products in such magnitude as the present emergency demands.

### NORTH BENNET STREET SCHOOL

Henry L. Shattuck of Boston was elected president of the corporation of the North Bennet Street Industrial School at its meeting on Thursday. Mr. Shattuck succeeds Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw. The vice-presidents elected are Miss Mary E. Williams and James P. Munroe. Francis W. Hunnewell 2d, was elected clerk and Russell G. Fessenden, treasurer. Other members of the corporation are Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow, Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Mrs. Henry G. Brooks, Charles E. Cotting Jr., Mrs. Frederic L. Day, Mrs. L. C. Fenno, George A. Flynn, Mrs. N. P. Hollowell, Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Miss Katharine A. Homans, Mrs. David P. Kimball, Miss Josephine Leavitt, Dr. Henry Lefavour, Frank Leverett, Ralph Lowell, Miss Annie C. Putnam, Mrs. Monroe D. Robinson, Miss Antoinette Root, Miss Helen Sharp, Henry L. Shattuck, Miss A. M. Sturgis, Mrs. Valentine T. Worthington, Quincy A. Shaw.

## FOOD PROBLEMS OF UNITED STATES

**Effort of Administration Is to Regulate Handling of Staples for Both Home and Abroad**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An important effort of the United States Food Administration is to regulate the handling of staple foods so there will be enough for all in spite of the large supplies sent abroad.

Mr. Hoover recently stated, "We have and will retain sufficient food for all our people. There is no economic reason why there should be exorbitant prices. We are not in famine. It is obvious that our people must have quantities of food and must have them at prices which they can pay from their wages."

The entire question revolves upon the successful substitution of foods that cannot be exported for those that can be readily handled in this way and of course the saving of edible foods now being wasted.

### Facts About World Food Supply

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In Europe fines up to \$500 are levied on persons who throw away stale bread.

The success of food conservation in American homes depends entirely upon voluntary action.

The allies of the United States are dependent on the United States for food because the route to North America is the shortest and the safest. Scarcity of ocean-going ships makes it important to export foods of concentrated value, such as meats, sugar, wheat, condensed milk and fats.

The success of the Allies will depend largely on winning the war against food waste in this country. It is now being waged in 22,000,000 American kitchens. Are you winning yours?

The people of the United States consume double the amount of fatty food needed for proper nutrition. Our European allies are suffering privations from lack of sufficient fat in their diet.

The war in Europe is a great cooperative effort of democracy to resist autocracy. Democracy must win but it can win only if all the people help by conserving meat, wheat, sugar, and fats.

*Filene's*  
street  
floor

Shadow veils, 50c.



Taupe is the favorite color. No shade is so complimentary to the complexion.

These are soft, silk Shetland with scrolls or the large octagon mesh. All are finished and do not have to be taken off the hat after they are once put on.

### Dentists advocate smaller toothbrushes

Fill the mouth up with a big toothbrush and what room is left for the operation? The Toilet Goods Shop has plenty of the smaller brushes with graduated bristles.

### Leave orders for hand-painted ivory early

The Toilet Goods Shop is prepared to have ivory bought here hand painted, and will carry out your suggestions for design or color scheme if you wish. The brush sketched is from a beautiful set of 14 pieces, which costs only \$30. Separate pieces painted to your order.

Plenty of French as well as American "Ivory."

### The first real lace collars we have had for \$1.95

Hand-made fillet lace collars in the fashionable roll shape. New ones for \$3.95 are 22 inches long.

Fillet collars in the square sailor shape with the rose design, \$4.95.

### Chiffon velvet bags, Filene values, indeed!

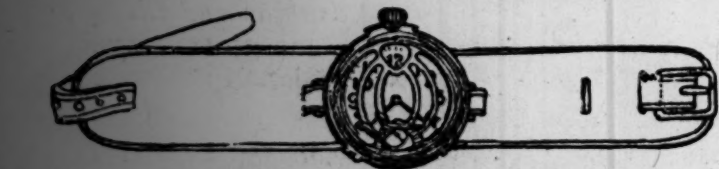
A wonderful quality, beautifully lined, with attractive fittings and artistic white metal tops. Extra good for \$3.95.

### Europe to Filene's 30,000 pairs of gloves this week

120,000 pairs of fine gloves already in our shop—150,000 pairs of the kind of gloves women want altogether. Where else do you suppose this is true?

(Filene's—small orders filled—street floor)

## Service Comforts



"Radiolite" Wrist Watches, 4.50; with guard, 4.75

All with the Kitchener Wrist Band



### ARMY KNIVES

Same as cut, best steel, 3.00; other patterns, 1.50 to 2.50

### FOUNTAIN PENS

That "Cannot Leak".....2.50 to 5.00

All pens 14K gold

We furnish a tube of DeLuxe ink tablets with each pen.

Trench Mirrors—Non-breakable and Non-rustable......75 to 1.25

Wrist Compasses.....1.50 to 2.50

Special Service Safety Razors.....1.00 to 5.00

Toilet Sets in Khaki Cases.....5.00

Money Belts.....1.00 to 1.75

Flashlights—that just fit the pocket......75 to 1.25

**J. B. HUNTER COMPANY**

HARDWARE

60 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON



An exceptional boot which embodies both style and service. Of black Russia calf, cloth top and 1 1/2-inch Cuban heel.....\$9.00

The same style, but with mat kid top.....\$9.00

The same style in lace with mat kid top.....\$9.00



Boot of tan Russia calf, narrow toe and 1 1/2-inch military heel.....\$9.00

The same style in black Russia calf.....\$9.00

## Fall Footwear At Unusual Prices

Realizing that war is bringing economy home to everyone, we have planned our Fall footwear so that nowhere else, we believe, can you purchase footwear of the same quality and workmanship at such low prices. Never before have shoe conditions made it so imperative that the name on a shoe should absolutely guarantee that the purchaser is receiving full value.

Under these conditions, the purchase of Thayer McNeil Footwear means more than ever that the buyer is practicing real economy.

Free Delivery Anywhere in U. S.  
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

**Thayer McNeil Company**

47 Temple Place

15 West Street



A black calf lace boot which at this price is more than good value. Suitable for general wear, with comfortable toe and \$7.00 military heel.....

The same style in tan Russia calf.....\$7.50



Dark tan Russia calf, with cloth top and mat kid heel.....\$9.00

The same style in black Russia calf with dark gray top.....\$9.00



## SUGAR SHORTAGE MORE PRONOUNCED

People of Greater Boston Finding Difficulty in Securing Product—Food Administration to Take No Drastic Action

A real lack of sugar became more apparent yesterday in and near Boston. Housewives and other buyers besieged retail stores in search of the commodity, only to learn that they could buy little or none at all. That many persons are trying to hoard sugar has become apparent to those who are watching closely the course of the effect of the shortage, and this is one of the things that Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, says he wishes to stop.

Mr. Endicott doubtless has power, through his office as state representative of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, and his commission from Governor McCall, to take charge of the distribution of sugar. But his present policy as far as it has been defined, seems to be to watch and advise dealers and the public. There are reasons for this in the general food administration policy. The American people, many of those concerned with that policy believe, would never submit to a food-ticket system. That has been tried in Germany and even in that land of rigid police control found unsatisfactory. To apply it here would mean perhaps intolerable police activity and prying into personal affairs.

Nobody will be injured, according to James H. Ropes, assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Food Administration, by having to go without sugar for two or three weeks, or even longer. Sugar, dieticians say, is not necessary to the human system; the body gets enough of it from starches and fruits, and though we have got accustomed to sugar, we could easily get accustomed to being without it. Down to some 300 years ago, sugar was hardly known in Europe; it was a luxury, imported from tropical countries. But people lived and thrived then.

"The people who are doing most to create trouble now, some investigators say, are the ones, mostly people with small incomes, who are trying to hoard as much as they can. They buy wherever they can get a small amount of sugar and hope thereby to make their own supply secure whatever may happen to other folks. Everybody, Mr. Endicott urges, should use as little sugar as possible, and buy only enough for temporary needs. In that way the public can get through with the least inconvenience until the new supply comes in from the beet sugar factories of the West and the Cuban crop.

In the Atlantic Monthly, for November, Vernon Kellogg, the right hand man of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, tells of the reasons for a sugar shortage. Before the war, the Western Allies produced annually 3,000,000 tons of sugar. France, Italy and Belgium produced a little more than they consumed; Great Britain produced none. Seventy per cent of Great Britain's need came from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France, Italy, Belgium and Holland, and 30 per cent from Java, Mauritius, the West Indies, South America, Cuba and the United States. Now Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy call on the countries outside the control of the Central Allies for two-thirds of their needs.

Notwithstanding the great demand for sugar in and about Boston, retail dealers are said to be selling it for not more than the prices that were agreed upon with Mr. Endicott in a recent conference. Some are selling for slightly less. The practice of requiring purchase of something else to get a small amount of sugar is believed by the Food Administrator to have been broken up, though it may continue in a few stores as a means of preventing the purchase of sugar only by those who wish to hoard it. Complaints about this or excessive prices should be sent to the office of the Food Administrator in the Massachusetts State House building.

In Andover, Mass., there was said yesterday to be not a pound of sugar available for sale at retail. The seven or eight stores that supply the needs of the population numbering about 8,000, had been out of a supply for several days. Proprietors of some of them said they had inquired widely in Boston without finding any sugar for sale. In Melrose bakers were said to be unable to get sugar enough for their needs. In Reading a half ton of sugar, received by a grocer, was sold within an hour, one pound only being allowed to each purchaser. In Woburn six barrels of sugar, received one barrel each by as many grocers, and sold one pound to a customer, were quickly sold out. In Winchester a store that had 100 pounds for sale drew so many persons anxious to buy that the proprietor asked the police to disperse the crowd until today, and

this was done, giving rise to the report that the police had arbitrarily interfered to stop the sale of sugar.

### Use of Poultry Urged

Food Administrator Says Large Supply Is Entering Market

More eating of poultry generally is urged by Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, in view of the coming into the market of a large supply of fresh chickens and other domestic fowls. Every pound of beef, mutton, pork and other meats that can be tinned or otherwise made available for the use of the soldiers and sailors of the United States and their allies, the Food Administration says, is needed for that purpose. Mr. Endicott calls public attention to the report of James J. Phelan, chairman of the division of fish and poultry, recently made, which says in part:

"If that part of the public who are already consumers of poultry would consider using still more in place of other meats, such as beef, pork, mutton, etc., which we need so much to conserve, and we could bring about an increased consumption of from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds more of poultry in the next two months, we would accomplish just so much in the way of conserving beef, pork, mutton and other meats which are so desirable for the needs of our army."

"We would specifically point out to the public that this should not interfere with the fish days—Tuesdays and Fridays. These two days should be continued until the end of the war as meatless days—that is, no meat of any kind, including poultry, game, etc., should be eaten on either of those days."

"There is no reason why prices should advance; on the contrary, prices of poultry of all kinds, because of the large supply of poultry now coming into the market, added to that which may be on hand, should, if anything, result in a decline of prices. In this connection we have met with a representative committee of the wholesalers, and a representative committee of the retail dealers of poultry of Massachusetts, and they were willing to make this drive for the remainder of the month of November, and will cooperate with us in every way possible to hold prices down."

### Fuel Committee Reports

The committee that for several weeks has been investigating the cost of selling coal at retail in Boston, for the purpose of fixing maximum prices, has made a report to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, who today sent the report to Washington for the approval of Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator. Until official announcement is made of the maximum prices, nothing about the report will be made public. Rumors were current today that the maximum price recommended for egg, stove and chestnut hard coal, the sizes most in demand for household consumption, would be \$9.50. This is the price at which dealers have uniformly sold these sizes for several months. It is expected that a decision on the report will be made by the Federal Fuel Administrator by next Tuesday.

### HOTEL MEN VOTE FOR MEATLESS DAYS

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Meatless Tuesdays and Fridays for the duration of the war will prevail in hotels throughout New England according to a vote of the annual convention of the New England Hotel Men's Association here yesterday. This policy has been followed in many of the hotels, previously, but from now on the action is to be officially requested by the association.

Election of officers resulted as follows: A. T. Treadway, Stockbridge, president; W. H. Valiquette, Rutland, vice-president; W. M. Kimball, Northampton, secretary; C. H. Bowker, Northampton, treasurer; W. A. Plumb, Pittsfield, D. H. Trudeau, Bretton Woods, N. H.; A. E. Martin, Manchester, Vt.; H. A. Chapman, Bangor, Me.; W. A. Bryan, Branford, Conn.; and J. C. Chapman of Watch Hill, R. I., state vice-presidents.

**LIBERTY BREAD SHOP**  
A "most successful first week" is reported today by the Liberty Bread Shop on Huntington Avenue, and next week daily exhibitions in bread-making will be held to show ways to use substitutes for wheat. The shop is carried on by the cooperative committee which conducted Mrs. Hemenway's Canning Kitchen last summer with the addition of a sixth organization, the National Civic Federation, each organization being responsible for one day each week. The special days are: Monday—The Massachusetts Public Interests League of Anti-Suffragists; Tuesday—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association; Wednesday—The Special Aid Society for American Preparedness; Thursday—The Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party; Friday—The National Civic Federation; Saturday—The Woman's Municipal League of Boston.

## FOOD EMBARGO IN BRAZIL DISCUSSED

Economist and Member of Deputies States That Such Ruling Would Be Unjust, Arbitrary, and Negative in Its Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil—The question of either restricting or prohibiting the exportation of cereals has been engaging the public attention throughout this country. Indeed, D. Barbosa Lima, secretary of the Finance Committee of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, has submitted a bill in that body on the matter, and Dr. Vieira Souto, also a Federal Deputy, representing the National Society of Agriculture, recently delivered a remarkable address on the same subject before the National Cereals Conference which met recently in the city of Curitiba.

The Correio do Povo, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, referring to this speech makes the statement that Dr. Vieira Souto is one of the most noted economists in Brazil, and states that the opinions expressed have everywhere received the high regard to which they are entitled.

A translation of an excerpt from the speech referred to reads as follows: "It is demanded that an embargo be laid upon the exportation of food products, in the hope that, by curtailing the foreign demand we may bring down prices in our home markets. Those who seek such action do not reflect that such a procedure would compel us to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the North American Union for our cooperation in the relief work which it is performing, also with immense sacrifice, seeing that the cost of living in that country is now higher—higher even than among us; they do not reflect that such an act of egotism would deal a blow to and provoke the indignation of our farmers, who are in no wise responsible for the cornerings of middlemen, whose speculations have raised the price of produce in the city markets to double that which farmers receive."

"They do not consider, moreover, that the scarcity is world wide, and that its effects are felt by the Brazilian farmer, who is paying exorbitant prices for his machinery, apparatus, implements, fertilizers, insect destroyers, bagging, transportation, as well as for his furniture, his clothes, his shoes and all articles of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are indispensable to his subsistence and to the support of his family and employees; they do not remember that the situation of Brazil does not justify such violent measures, the effect of which would not fail to counteract the end in view, because the weakest and hardest-hit farmers would be discouraged to the point of abandoning their cultures; and next year the crops would be stunted and insufficient for our own needs, when a reaction would set in and prices would soar to exorbitant figures; they do not consider, in short, that when they put a stop to these much-abused exports, the rate of exchange will fall to a very low ebb indeed, causing a colossal rise in the price of everything which we import from abroad—iron, coal, gasoline, kerosene, oils, paper and machines; wheat, crockery, paint, and many articles of domestic use which come to us from abroad."

"Are there cornerers of merchandise? Let rigid laws be made and let them be rigidly enforced for the effectual punishment of the guilty. Are there grabbing retailers? Let the municipalities open an active competition with them, establishing, temporarily and on account of the municipal administrations, a retail trade in produce, buying direct from the producer and selling at cost or with a slight profit. On their part let consumers defend themselves against the profiteers, forming cooperative organizations, such as are to be found in all advanced countries since Schulze De-

litich more than half a century ago, demonstrated that such organizations constitute the most powerful factors of the welfare of the wage earner. There is no reason why the working classes, concentrated in restricted urban zones, should not found similar associations calculated to put down the price of articles of consumption, and I believe they will not be long in doing so if the municipalities will stimulate their efforts, granting them a little aid and a few inexpensive favors."

These and other measures, which I shall omit to mention in order not to abuse your patience, can and should be adopted, some provisionally and others definitely, to lower the cost of living; but not unjust and arbitrary measures, like the prohibition of exports, which besides being worse than negative in their effects, are contradictory in a country like ours, which, for the salvation of its finances and the settlement of its public debt, requires the transformation of its natural resources and agricultural products into gold.

The price of commodities is a relation of value as determined by offer and demand. In order to lower it we must not have recourse to the despotic, hurtful and discouraging solution of restricting demand by the elimination of foreign buyers. Let us rather turn our attention to increasing the offer and to that end direct our labors with energy, tenacity and firm resolve."

## UNITED STATES-JAPAN BANK IS URGED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The members of the Japanese special financial commission, presided over by Baron T. Megata of the House of Peers, who have come to the United States to advocate cooperation between American and Japanese capital, were entertained at luncheon by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce at the Bohemian Club.

Speeches were made by officers of the Chamber of Commerce, by Baron Megata and by C. Koike, member of the commission and former Consul-General of Japan in San Francisco. Mr. Koike made a plea for financial cooperation in the Orient between America and Japan. He advocated a fusion of American and Japanese Chambers of Commerce and the establishment of bureaus to investigate and promote joint undertakings of American and Japanese capital. In the evening the members of the financial commission attended a banquet given in their honor by the Japanese of San Francisco.

## SAILINGS TO AND FROM HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Recognizing the necessity of providing ocean liners to take care of the heavy travel to the Hawaiian Islands, Congress, on Oct. 5, unanimously passed the amendment to the navigation laws permitting ships flying a foreign flag to engage in coastwise business, so that it is now possible to reach Honolulu by the large trans-Pacific steamers.

This service will provide several sailings in each direction every week, en route to and from the Orient and Australasia.

## SOURCES OF MILK WASTE POINTED OUT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Dairymen selling milk in this city have pointed out to the Milwaukee County Council of Defense two important sources of waste in the milk business.

One is the over-purchase of milk by grocers and delicatessen dealers, who insist that the dairymen take back the unsold milk, and the other is the loss resulting from the demand of consumers for special and long-distance deliveries of single bottles of milk. These practices are said to affect 4 per cent of the total business.

## HAITI GOOD GROUND FOR IRISH POTATOES

Large Quantities for Export to United States Seen in Crop Prospects, as Well as for the Allied Armies in Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Haiti may become the source of supply for Irish potatoes, successful experiments under the direction of American marines having led to the beginning of extensive cultivation, according to the Rev. Charles Blaney Colmore, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico and Haiti, who has just returned after an extensive trip through the black republic.

The lands, at an elevation of 2500 feet above the sea, have been found suitable for potato culture, Bishop Colmore said, and the crop prospects are such that it is anticipated there will be large quantities for export to the United States or to the armies in Europe.

Within two short years the control by the United States of the affairs of Haiti has produced marvelous changes in that hitherto stormy country, according to the bishop. "Brigandage is at an end in Haiti," said the bishop, "and the country people have gone back to their despoiled homes and are busy in their crops and stock raising. They are a happy and contented lot. The Chamber of Deputies and Senate had been dispersed just before my arrival at Port-au-Prince, but President Dartiguenave was in the chair and things politically seemed as peaceful as the countryside in general."

"Brig-Gen. Eli Kelly Cole of the marine corps, is in charge for the United States Government and has the situation well in hand. A. T. Ruan of Louisiana, is financial adviser of the Haitian Government. Under his administration the income of Haiti has very greatly increased, particularly as he sees that the import and export revenues go into the public treasury instead of into the pockets of those in power, as in former times. Public works are everywhere in progress, but the work goes slowly and is in proportion to the country's income."

"The keeping of the peace in the country districts is in the hands of the gendarmes, or native constabulary, a truly marvelous organization, trained by and under the command of Lieut.-Col. Smedley D. Butler, United States

Marine Corps. The commissioned officers of the gendarmes are all from the United States Marine Corps, with the exception of two who are Haitians. But the privates and noncommissioned officers are all Haitians. Their uniforms are in all details similar to those of the United States Army, and they have a splendid brand. I had the pleasure of seeing them twice on parade, and they drilled splendidly, and seemed very proud of their performance. The country is divided into gendarme districts, each district being under the command of an American officer. Every town and village has its detachment of gendarmes, the larger towns having American officers in command and the villages native non-commissioned officers.

"American capital has enough confidence in the Government to invest in the agricultural resources of the country. The most extensive enterprise is that of the Haitian-American Sugar Company, of which the president is A. J. Grief, once connected with the Guancia Centrale and well known to Porto Rico. The company is heavily capitalized and has leased on a 99 years' basis a large tract in the heart of the famous Cul-de-Sac Plain, near Port-au-Prince, where the land was celebrated for its enormous yield even 100 years ago. One unit of a huge mill is now in course of erection and will be completed this year. I was informed that the company expects to put out 75,000 tons of sugar next year. Also next year it is expected that two other units of equal size to the first will be completed. The Haitian-American Company is also in charge of a portion of the railroad in course of construction and, I believe, the electric light plant as well."

"The opportunities for investment in agricultural projects are tempting, but the law of the country that foreigners may not own real estate is a great drawback. Some take advantage of the 99 years' lease, as in the case of the Haitian-American Company. Another way is to heavily mortgage the desired property and by refraining from foreclosure to hold it in that way. I met several Americans in the country who were evidently cruising about in search of opportunities."

"Railroad building has been revived and the line from Port-au-Prince northward to Cape Haiti is progressing slowly."

### SERIES OF OPEN MEETINGS

Under the auspices of leaders of some of the patriotic societies of Massachusetts, a series of meetings, open to the public, are to be held Sundays from 2 to 4 p. m., beginning Nov. 11, at Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street. The subject of discussion announced for the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 11, is, "Impartial Inspection of All Massachusetts Institutions."

## FOOD BUREAU IN NEW YORK STATE

Commission Has Divided Its Work Into Four Sections, Extending Its Authority and Its Activity Into Every County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

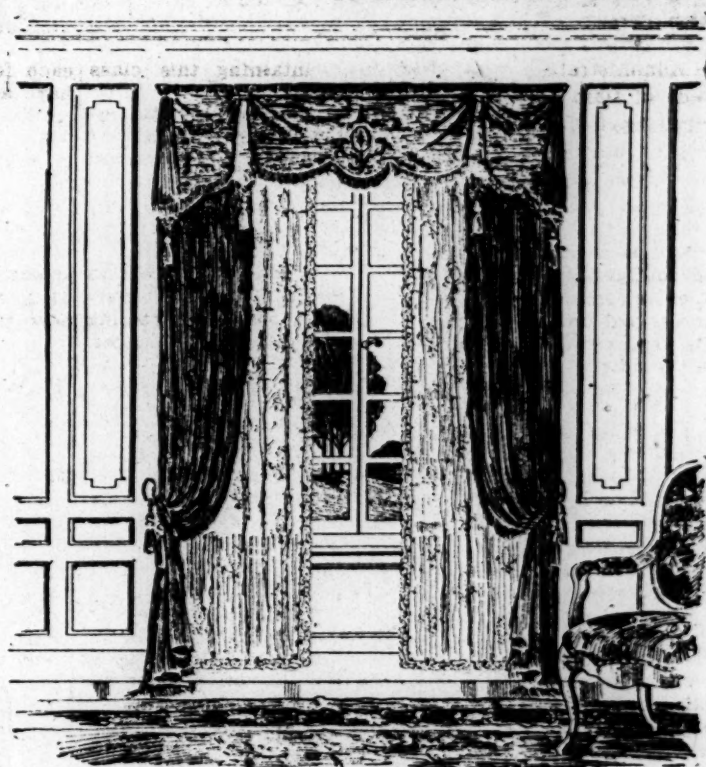
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Food Commission has divided its work into four bureaus to be known as the Bureau of Production, the Bureau of Conservation, the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution and the Bureau of Publicity. This plan extends the authority of the Food Commission into every county of the State.

Calvin J. Huston of Dresden, former president of the State Fair Commission and former State Commissioner of Agriculture, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Production. Prof. Howard E. Babcock, of Ithaca is head of the Bureau of Conservation. Prof. Babcock is also state director of farm bureaus of the State College of Agriculture. Cyrus C. Miller, former borough president of the Bronx, is head of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution. The chief of the Bureau of Publicity has not been named.

A survey will be made with the establishment of a branch of the commission in every county to show how much food there is in this State and in places outside of the State, but within a zone where it could be transported quickly if an emergency arose. Another problem which will have immediate attention will be the milk conditions of the State. Through the country branches the commission will be able to be in touch not only with the Dairymen's League, but also with the up-state creameries and receiving stations maintained by the farmers, as well as those maintained by the dealers. It is the intention of the commission to ascertain what can be done to lower the price of milk and how best the surplus of milk can be absorbed.

The commission will see that the farmers receive a sufficient supply of seeds and labor for the new crop. The commission, with the sanction of the National Food Administration, has asked the War Department to release from military duty skilled farm laborers. Until this is done it is the intention of the commission to recruit workmen for state farms.

The Conservation of Food is a Patriotic Duty  
We Must Win this War



## Thrice Beautiful Window Laces and Fabrics

- Beautiful because of the exquisite laces and fine fabrics, plus genius and inspiration in designing and making.
- Beautiful because rare and unusual, —very few shops in America having real Swiss Duchess, Princess and Brussels Lace Curtains, ready for immediate use.
- The prices, including the Duchess curtain shown in the sketch, \$20.00 to \$48.50 a window.
- Paine's extensive variety of fine lace curtains includes all that is best from both foreign and American makers. As for example:
- French Filet Lace Curtains, hand made, ordered more than a year ago, \$35 to \$100 a window.
- French, Arabian and Cluny Lace Curtains, in great variety of selected designs, \$25 to \$100 a window.
- American Made Curtains, mainly reproductions of finest French curtains, using imported laces and fabrics, made expressly for Paine's, at \$2.50 to \$15 a window.
- Paine's will make to order lace panels for doors and windows, in unusual sizes and designs, to match one's curtains and decorative scheme.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

## A Sale at Special Prices

Present market conditions would not duplicate the value

Owing to the late arrival of goods we offer the following at SPECIAL prices  
AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS \$60 to \$150  
STREET DRESSES \$25 to \$75  
MISSSES' DRESSES \$25 to \$75  
MISSSES' SUITS AND COATS \$35 to \$85

French Gown & Dressmaking Shop, Inc.  
603 BOYLSTON STREET-COPLEY SQUARE

**Cross Specialties**

Knitting and sewing basket, plaid raffia, natural color, silk lining, fruits made of colored silk applied on outside, fitted with one pair ambershell knitting needles.....\$6.75  
Other Knitting Bags, in various fabrics, from \$7.50

Silver Plated Service Set, Colonial style, consisting of chocolate pot, creamer and sugar bowl.....\$34.00  
Silver Plated Tray.....\$14.50  
China Cups and Saucers, of Royal Worcester.....\$2.00

Telephone Desk and Stool, white enameled wicker, cretonne-underglass top and shell, cretonne padded stool, stationary rack, 30 1/2 inches high over all.....\$24.50

Special Telephone and Mail Order Service

**Mark Cross Company**  
145 Tremont Street, near Temple Place, Boston  
NEW YORK—404 Fifth Avenue—253 Broadway 50 Regent Street—LONDON  
The World's Greatest Leather Stores



## WAR CAMP FUND CAMPAIGN CLOSING

Committees and Others Interested in Work Join in Effort to Get but \$9100 to Complete the \$200,000 Boston Share

Today marks the conclusion of the War-Camp Community Fund drive which has been conducted through the week, and efforts were made to raise \$9100 to complete Boston's quota of \$200,000. The various committees, including the "Community Convoy" of business men, will tour the city, and usual rallies will be held at the Liberty Bridge on the Common. The total amount to date is \$190,900.

The largest subscription received yesterday was for \$3000, and there were several of \$500, beside many small donations. The rallies were largely attended, and considerable money was realized in this manner.

"I have never seen such a spontaneous response to any patriotic movement," said Allan Forbes, treasurer of the fund. "Every mail has brought in hundreds of subscriptions. To be sure, many of these are small, but these are the kind that count, for it shows that everybody is interested in this movement to safeguard the soldiers and sailors."

Today's activities in behalf of the fund commenced with a meeting at 7:15 at the Commonwealth Fish Pier. The speakers were William Burns and Harry Maniff, two sailors who have been taking active parts all through the campaign. With the Commonwealth quartette, Edward McLaughlin, John O'Neill, Thomas Corkery, and Arthur Keefe, sailors from the pier, they have assisted at the meetings held on the Common and have also visited the department stores and restaurants of the city, speaking to large gatherings. Next week the quartette in charge of B. F. Hobbs, will give its service in the interest of the Red Triangle War Fund campaign of the Y. M. C. A.

An enthusiastic rally was held on the Common late yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Burns made an appeal for the fund, speaking in behalf of the sailors. "We are all fighting for the Stars and Stripes," he said, "the flag that has flown on every sea; it has never been dishonored, and it is not going to meet defeat now." Music was furnished by the Commonwealth Pier Band and several subscriptions were received.

This afternoon and evening war films from the United States Government will be shown in Symphony Hall in aid of the fund. They show methods of training soldiers, sailors and marines, submarines in action, the torpedo boat flotilla and the American troops on parade in London.

The War Camp Community Fund will maintain committees in each of the war camp communities, outside the camp centers, and will have a distinct form of service apart from any fraternal or social organization. This work is already under way, and will be enlarged and continued as fast as time and funds will permit.

### Instruction for Officers

Capt. Paul Amann to Direct New Course at Camp Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Orders have been issued from division headquarters calling upon all battalion commanders, field officers, and line officers of the division staff to report on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock for a course of instruction in the coordination of the functions of all arms of the service. Capt. Paul Amann of the one hundred and fiftieth French Infantry is to be the director of the course, and the instruction period will be an hour a day during five days each week.

In line with this course, a Liaison school is being established. Every signal corps officer and an officer from each company of infantry artillery, and machine guns will attend. Maj. G. A. Lewis is director, and Second Lieut. Drexel La Roche of the eighth regiment of engineers of the French Army is assistant director. This school also will commence on Monday at 10 o'clock. An hour each day will be given to this class, and sessions will be held five days a week.

Another order issued deals with clothing regulations. In the past, company commanders and regimental supply officers called upon the camp quartermaster for what supplies of clothing they thought necessary, these being issued upon their direct requisition. As a result, many companies had a surplus of shoes and clothing of all kinds, all of which have now been returned to the division stores. By the new order, all requisitions must bear the division quartermaster's approval.

Many trainloads of horses and mules are coming into camp daily for the remount station. At present about 1500 have arrived, and they are coming as fast as accommodations for them can be provided. Each outfit must break and train its own animals according to the purpose for which they are to be used.

Company commanders have been ordered to submit reports on how many of their men are not supplied with sweaters. A requisition will at once be put in to have all these men supplied.

It became known here yesterday

**Arnould's Little Hat Shop**  
Special Inducements for November  
The Latest Styles in  
**TRIMMED HATS**  
From \$3 to \$5  
7 Temple Place, Room 62 6th floor BOSTON

that about 1500 tons of hay which was shipped here several days ago, has been condemned. Much of this will be used to cover potatoes stored in the commissary departments in different sections of the camp.

The one hundred and fifty-first brigade had its first review in Shirley yesterday. Nearly 7000 men of the three hundred and first and three hundred and second infantry regiments and the three hundred and second machine gun battalion marched away from camp with bands and colors. The three hundred and first regiment is the Boston regiment, the three hundred and second is the Old Colony regiment from Cape Cod and cities and towns south of Boston and the machine gun battalion is a brigade composed chiefly of Essex County men.

The regiments came by in half-company front, and Division Commander Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges was much impressed by the work of the men, many of whom have been in the service scarcely more than a month.

There is little prospect of a reduction in fares for soldiers on the Boston & Maine Railroad, according to a statement issued by the road last night. The company says that in view of the fact that the road is earnestly endeavoring to get increases on its passenger and freight rates in order to properly and efficiently to conduct its business for the benefit of the public, it seems to the management that it ought not to decrease any passenger rates at this time.

Two hundred and thirty-two non-commissioned officers were appointed today in the three hundred third heavy field artillery, composed largely of Maine and New Hampshire men. Col. A. S. Conklin, commander, announced the honors at noon, immediately before the week-end furloughs were granted. Private Fred N. Beckwith, former Mayor of Dover, N. H., who resigned when called to arms, received the highest honors being appointed regimental sergeant major. Private Frank W. Duxton of Wellesley was appointed battalion sergeant major.

### Room for French Officers

Larger Office Accommodations at Headquarters Provided

Col. Paul Azan and his staff of French officers, giving military instruction in the Northeastern Department, have been given increased office accommodations at headquarters, in order to facilitate their work, which is constantly under the increase. Associated with Colonel Azan are Maj. A. Boisvict, adjutant, and Lieut. A. Moritz, aide.

Col. Paul F. Straub of the department expressed a belief today that every alien of draft age should be called to serve the country in some capacity or another. If the man is not fitted for work in the trenches, he should serve in some trade to which he is accustomed, as blacksmiths, tailors, cobblers, cooks and other such vocations are always in urgent need.

Col. Charles A. Bennett, district commandant of the New England Coast Defenses, accompanied by Maj. John N. Dunn, material officer, is making an inspection of the coast defenses in Portland Harbor, Me., today. Raymond Morgan, who has been property clerk at Northeastern headquarters, was relieved today by J. P. O'Brien. Mr. Morgan, who goes to another army post, has seen field clerk service in the Philippines, Cuba, and other possessions of the United States.

There is a shortage of men in the field signal corps at Camp Devens, and 200 men are needed at once, with good indications of early commissions. The quartermaster corps, in charge of Capt. J. M. Burnham, needs men of various vocations, magicians, mules, horseshoers, tent makers, bakers and saddlers. Application may be made to the department at northeastern headquarters, and men accepted will be sent to the quartermasters' training school at Jacksonville, Fla., for instruction.

### Transfers at Camp Bartlett

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The transfer of men to the first New Hampshire infantry under the proposed plan of recruiting this outfit to a full war strength regiment has been commenced, and two officers and about 20 privates have already received new assignments. These transfers will be continued each day with units coming in from the other departments and outfits in the twenty-sixth division.

Organization commanders have been given orders to recommend 1.7 per cent of their commands for the next

group of training camps for prospective officers. The order came from Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who has been a recent visitor at camp. Yesterday was pay day, and Capt. J. R. Hephworth, disbursing quartermaster, was busy in distributing money to the officers and soldiers.

### Supplementary Drawing

At a supplementary state draft drawing held yesterday in the executive chamber of the State House, 51 red ink numbers were assigned, the drawings being made by Henry F. Long, secretary to Governor McCall. Thirty-two divisions were concerned, and the men will report upon notification from their local boards. In addition to nine divisions in Boston, the new numbers represented men from Cambridge, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Medford, New Bedford, Salem, Newton, Quincy, Springfield, Worcester, Waltham and other places.

**Officers to Be Reduced**  
Because of their failure in passing the November examinations, some of the captains, lieutenants, and sergeants in the Harvard Regiment will be sent down to the rear rank. The test in military science and tactics contained some questions which caught the student-soldiers unawares, and many of them were unable to answer them. As a penalty, they will doubtless be given a temporary demotion, and some will probably lose their chance of gaining a higher rank in the regiment.

### Campaign for Navy Recruits

Lieut. Commander John Grady, inspector of the eastern recruiting division of the navy, left today for a trip through New England in order to secure recruits. He proposed the formation in Boston of a committee of citizens to build up naval recruiting here on a more substantial base.

Today 44 men from the naval aviation school at Technology will leave for flying schools in the South. Most of these will go to Pensacola, Fla., and the remainder to Hampton Roads, Va.

About 60 recruits have been secured by officers of the British-Canadian recruiting mission at rallies held thus far.

Lieut. W. Mayne Lynton was in charge of the rally held on the Common last night. He told the audience that sooner or later every man of military age will be forced to enter military service. Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt was another speaker. Tonight rallies will be held on Boston Common and at Scollay Square.

### MAYOR ROCKWOOD AGAIN A CANDIDATE

Wendell D. Rockwood, Mayor of Cambridge, last night announced his candidacy for a second term in a statement in which he reviews his achievements during his present administration. Mayor Rockwood calls attention to the fact that in spite of the increased cost of materials used by the city, and the development of the fire and police departments, and the raise in the wage scale of more than 900 city employees, the tax rate has increased only 50 cents and that during the last year of his term it has remained stationary.

There are now three candidates for the office, Edward J. Dunphy, president of the City Council and Edward W. Quinn, superintendent of the water works, having already announced their candidacies.

### QUINCY HONORS ENLISTED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
QUINCY, Mass.—Members of company F, three hundred and second regiment of the national army at Camp Devens, composed of local men, marched through the streets of the city this afternoon reviewed by the Mayor, City Council, the State Guard, the local G. A. R. posts and sons of Veterans camps, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Boy Scouts and local exemption boards. These men are on a 36-hour furlough and will return to Ayer Sunday night. This afternoon a football game at Merrymount Park celebrates the return of the men, and company F is to give an exhibition drill.

### LEGISLATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Sask.—Legislation is to be sought at the coming session of the Saskatchewan Government such as will clearly define that "invalid port wine" is prohibited under the same conditions as prevail in the matter of all other alcoholic beverages.

## BOSTON CAMPAIGN WELL UNDER WAY

Absence of Any Form of Autocratic Government at City Hall Is Promised by Andrew J. Peters if He Is Elected

Independence, political freedom, no under-cover alliances, no allegiance to any dominating political or financial organization, are asserted for the candidacy of Andrew J. Peters in the campaign for Mayor of Boston now being waged. There is no doubt that the candidacies of Congressmen James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague are held by some political friends of Mayor Curley as the most disturbing features of the campaign. Messrs. Gallivan and Tague both insist that they will "stay in the fight" until it is over. They are to carry their attack against the administration at City Hall, and this, too, is taken as evidence by friends of Mayor Curley that the two congressmen will, if they continue this program, do much to assist the efforts of Mr. Peters. Some city hall officials confidently declare that the congressmen will prove formidable vote-getters, sufficient to bring about a change in city administrations.

Mr. Gallivan explained in detail today the grounds on which he charged Mayor Curley with "coercing" City Hall employees to obtain signatures for his nomination papers.

"I actually saw on Tuesday night, three cards addressed to certain city employees. Names of the employees, then their department, and then a message which ran something like this: 'Report at 40 Court Street, 9:30 tomorrow morning. You will be given papers. You are to secure—names in your department. These are to be returned.' Wednesday morning I stood in the doorway of 40 Court Street, in that building Mayor Curley and I both have our political headquarters. As I stood there several City Hall employees went in.

"They were embarrassed when they saw me and some said: 'You know what we're here for, Mr. Gallivan. Don't count it up against me.' 'I'm under orders,' I'm not here because I want to, and similar remarks were made. I told them to 'go to it' and not mind me. Now this is what I saw myself and not what others told me." Mr. Gallivan said that he had secured 8000 signatures for his nomination papers, already.

The candidacy of James O'Neal, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, is not held to be serious by the political experts at City Hall. If Mr. O'Neal can get 3000 or 4000 votes, it is figured that he will be doing very well indeed. They do not believe that he can get more than that unless under surface conditions are inadequately estimated.

Mr. Peters is asserting his own independence in the fact that he has selected no campaign manager and declares that he will not. He expects to do his own managing and not allow himself to be "hand-picked" candidate of any political faction. It is held to be entirely possible that he will court the indorsement of no civic organization.

"If I am elected mayor of Boston there will be no autocratic government at City Hall," said Mr. Peters last night. He remarked that his candidacy for the mayoralty is progressing very well indeed and that he is confident that the people of Boston desire a change in municipal administration and will elect him.

Congressman Tague said yesterday afternoon that, so far as he is concerned, he will conduct a clean campaign. "No mud-slinging," he said. "That is not in my line, and besides there should be no occasion for mud-slinging in such a campaign. I will at once file nomination papers signed by thousands and at the same time I will issue a statement setting forth why I am in this campaign and what my platform is. There is one thing I want to make very certain at the start off, and that is that I am going the entire distance in this campaign."

Talk of a Republican candidate for

## HOFFMAN'S Fruit and Flower Shop



This Fruit and Flower Basket \$2  
Delivered Boston or Suburbs for \$1  
Also Basket of Choice Fruits at \$1

**HOFFMAN**  
Choice Fruits and Flowers  
57-59-61 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.,  
Corner Commonwealth Ave.

**Adrian**  
TYE CORSETS  
34 West Street, BOSTON

**Correct Fall Models**  
Dainty, free, youthful lines in the latest materials.

Mayor by friends of Mayor Curley is gaining in volume and confidence at City Hall.

Mayor Curley's campaign manager is John F. McDonald, who managed the campaign of John F. Fitzgerald when he defeated James J. Storrow for Mayor. Mr. McDonald was Mr. Curley's chief political adviser four years ago.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, who is now in France with the one hundred and first regiment, partly composed of the old Ninth Massachusetts, has withdrawn from the school committee contest. He did so by letter received yesterday.

What candidate for the school committee aside from Michael H. Corcoran will receive Mayor Curley's assistance is now problematical in view of Dr. Bogan's withdrawal. Michael Corcoran and one other candidate will be favored, it is declared by those interested in the situation, by the Mayor and his political machine. The term of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer as superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, expires this year, hence the activity on the part of certain politicians to enter and control the school committee.

Last year Michael H. Corcoran was defeated for the committee after a hard contest waged against the Public School Association. It is said that the increasing number of women who are registering at City Hall this year are largely those who are being urged to take part in the contest to unseat Dr. Dyer.

As a result of the so-called "indorsement" given Mayor Curley by the United Improvement Association on Wednesday night, John E. Macy, president of that organization, resigned. Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the association, has declared that he will do the same unless the association rescinds the so-called vote of approval of the Mayor.

## LITTLE ARTIFICIAL ICE IS BEING USED

Little artificial ice is manufactured in Massachusetts, and if the present manufacture were entirely discontinued in this State the saving in coal would not be noticeable, according to G. H. Voter, an official of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers Association, in commenting on the recent efforts of the Federal Food Administration to encourage a large harvest of natural ice this winter as a means of saving coal. Mr. Voter points to the year-round use of natural ice as a prominent factor in food conservation in the household, stating that it will prevent wasting much food. He says the cold storage plants consume large quantities of coal and that since these plants cannot use natural ice, the fuel consumption here must continue.

### CALIFORNIA BOULEVARD LINK

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Construction of the Brand Boulevard bridge over the Los Angeles River at Ivanhoe was finally assured when the City Council voted unanimously to appropriate \$12,500 as Los Angeles' share of the cost of this much needed link in the proposed direct highway between Glendale and Los Angeles, the Tribune says.

### DEAN ARNOLD IN WASHINGTON

Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons, assistant home economics director for Massachusetts, and Miss Antoinette Roof, state organizer, have been called to Washington where they are attending a conference on city organization work of the food administration, today.

## OHIO CONTEST IS NARROWING DOWN

Official Count Not Yet Completed, but Latest Figures Indicate That Prohibition Has Lost Election by 1102 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The "wet" and "dry" fight in Ohio is narrowing down more and more, both sides still claiming victory, although the official canvass of the vote cast on the election day has not yet been completed.

The latest figures reported from 78 official county returns and 10 complete but unofficial county returns are: For prohibition, 522,240; against, 523,342; wet majority, 1102.

It is not expected that the official count will be completed before the beginning of next week. The "drys" have announced that they intend to carry the matter into court should the final figures favor the "wets," while the latter are expected to do the same thing should they lose themselves. More than 1,000,000 votes were cast on the prohibition question.

### Army Liquor Order in Texas

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Headquarters of the Canadian and British soldiers here have issued orders that no more liquor should be sold to the men. This, it was said was out of deference to the orders to American soldiers.

### ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES

HARTFORD, Conn.—Academic questions resulting from the war were discussed at the sixtieth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges of New England, which opened here at Trinity College, yesterday. The relation of the college to the United States War Department in preparing students to enter military service, academic freedom in relation to the war, and the improvement of athletic policy and practice through opportunities presented by the war, were some of the subjects considered. The sessions close tonight.

The institutions represented include Harvard, Yale, Tufts, Brown, Bowdoin, Boston University and Clark University.

### THREE WARDS FOR AGE PENSION

Three Boston wards, making up three Suffolk County representative districts, voted by large majorities at the state election on Nov. 6 to instruct the representatives to the General Court to vote in favor of noncontributory old-age pensions, according to an announcement today from the election commissioners. Six Boston wards are on record now as favoring this measure, three of them voting in favor of it last year. The vote on the measure Nov. 6 was as follows: Ward 8: Yes 1538, No 221. Ward 12: Yes 1858, No 322. Ward 17: Yes 2089, No 406. The wards which voted in favor of old-age pensions last year were wards 9, 10 and 11.

### FORUM MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

John Spargo and Norman Angell are two of the speakers included in the first announcement of forum meetings issued today for Greater Boston and vicinity, tomorrow and Monday. Mr. Spargo will speak in Brockton tomorrow afternoon at the Colonial Theater on "Socialism and War" and in the evening will address the meeting in Plymouth on "Real Meaning of Socialism." Mr. Angell will address the

Concord forum in the Town Hall Sunday afternoon on "What We Are Fighting For," and in the evening will speak in New Bedford, High School Auditorium, on "Success of Our War Aims." Talcott Williams of Columbia will address the Brookline Civic Forum, Harvard and Marion streets, Sunday evening on "Why We Are at War with the Imperial German Government." In the afternoon he will speak at the Elliot Church, Newton, on the same subject. Miss Helen L. Johnson, a teacher of home economics, will speak on "What Thrift Means" at the Ford Hall meeting tomorrow night.

## ST. PAUL RIVER IMPROVEMENT PLAN

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul will be asked to vote \$1,200,000 in 1918 for river and harbor improvement and the construction on the river of a municipal lighting plant, according to Commissioner Keller.

Plans by City Engineer Claussen for extensive river improvement are to be completed by Dec. 2 when Commissioner Keller, the engineer and E. F. Goltra of St. Louis, will place them before the War Department, says the St. Paul Dispatch.

If the War Department gives its approval, the question of issuing bonds will be put before the public in the fall, providing river transportation next summer reaches the magnitude expected.

The plans include an electric belt line, warehouses, cold storage warehouse, grain elevator, electric belt line and considerable dockage. The cost is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The principal lighting plant, which Commissioner Keller estimates would cost \$200,000, will be put up to the voters at the same time. He plans to build the lighting plant on the river front, utilize Illinois coal and furnish power only to city departments.

"We have sufficient money available to prepare terminals for the 500,000 tons of commodities which we expect to handle next season," Commissioner Keller said. "It is estimated by Mr. Goltra that freight can be carried on the river at a maximum of one mill a ton a mile. A small dock charge will make the docks self-supporting."

## TENNESSEE RIVER SHELLS MARKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JOHNSONVILLE, Tenn.—Since March, 1917, 6000 shells have been taken out of the Tennessee River between Muscles Shoals and the mouth of the river. These shells were transferred by barges to Danville, whence they were shipped by rail to the eastern factories. Last season this shell product sold at from \$25 to \$30 a ton, and this year at from \$15 to \$20. Even at this price the output amounted to \$150,000.

### READING FOR GIRLS INSTITUTE

Robert Underwood Johnson will give a reading from his poems Monday afternoon at the Vendome, beginning at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. In the same course Helen Gray Cone will read on Nov. 26, and Hermann Hagedorn on Dec. 10.

### WOMAN'S CHARITY CLUB

The Woman's Charity Club will hold its regular meeting for November at the Hotel Vendome next Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

# The November Fur Sale

## Natural Muskrat Coats

For Women and Misses

\$75 \$95 \$110 to \$175

Ripple flare models, three-quarter lengths, with rich linings. \$75.00, \$95.00  
Fur trimmed, full length belted styles, new shaped collars of Hudson seal, or raccoon, brocade silk linings. \$110.00  
A sports model of natural black muskrat with outside pockets and Hudson seal or muskrat collar, cuffs and border. \$175.00

### Special, \$135.00

A handsome natural muskrat coat with a deep three-stripe border of beautiful skins, belted all around, cape collars of skunk raccoon, natural raccoon or Hudson seal.

### Fox and Moleskin Coat

Special Priced, \$395.00

A beautiful full length coat of the very finest skins. Patch pockets, moleskin belt and a cape collar and cuffs of rich taupe fox.

### New Fox Sets

Special at \$55.00

Shaped animal scarf, canteen muff.

## Hudson Seal Coats

For Women and Misses

\$125 \$165 \$195 and to \$275

The smart belted, three-quarter model has a new cape collar and slit pockets. \$125.00  
Trimmed with skunk raccoon or natural squirrel; several unusual models are semi-fitted or loose, some belted. \$165.00  
Exclusive adaptations of original models of Hudson seal, nutria, Hudson Bay sable, Kolinsky or moleskin. \$210.00, \$250.00, \$275.00

### Special, \$195.00

A beautiful, full length (47-inch) Hudson seal coat has the long semi-fitted lines so desirable for full figures. Very deep cape collar, muff cuff and belt.

### Motor Apparel

Raccoon Coats are \$100.00 to \$175.00  
Leopard Coats are \$165.00 to \$225.00  
Tiger Cat Coats \$110.00 to \$145.00  
Others also in Opossum, Squirrel and Muskrat.

### Hudson Seal Muffs

Special, \$13.50, \$16.50, \$19.50

Canteen shape, fine lustrous skins.

**E. T. Slattery Co.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1867

Tremont Street, Boston Opposite Boston Common

The Store of Individuality



## FINDING MADE IN B. & M. WAGE CASE

Arbiter Endicott Adjudges That  
Men Shall Receive the Five  
Cents an Hour Given at Time  
of Strike, but No More

Employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, numbering about 3500, will continue to receive the 5 cents an hour advance in wages given them at the time of their recent strike, but will not get the additional 3 cents an hour they asked for, under a decision yesterday by Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, to whom, as arbitrator, the question was referred for settlement. He found also that the apprentices were entitled to the 5 cents increase.

The men concerned include machinists and helpers, boilermakers and helpers, blacksmiths and helpers, railway car men and helpers, sheet metal workers, pipe fitters and helpers, electrical workers and apprentices. They went on strike about Sept. 1, returning to work about a week later.

In his decision, Mr. Endicott says that Mr. Fechner based the claim of the men on the advanced cost of living, and on figures showing present rates of pay and recent advances on most of the railroad mileage of the United States. "For the railroad," he continues, "it was argued on the proofs, that the company is in poor financial condition and not fairly able to pay any increases. I do not think this is a sufficient answer to any fair demand for any reasonable advance. The road agreed to the arbitration and cannot now be heard to say that it is unable to pay."

"It is quite obvious that the financial condition of the road is distressingly bad and, in my judgment, clearly calls for material relief at the hands of the federal authorities in the way of increased rates or otherwise, but it would not be reasonable to ask the men to work for less than fair wages because of this condition."

Mr. Endicott then discusses the expressed desire of the representative of the men to do away with disparities in the wages of men and helpers in different sections, observing that this would involve standardizing the rates through the railroads of the country, which is a matter beyond the scope of the subject referred to him for adjustment. He goes on to say:

"The men on the B. & M. system had a flat 2 cents per hour advance in April, retroactive to January, 1917. The 5 cents advance of Sept. 8 made the total advance for 1917 7 cents per hour, or about 26 per cent advance on the average of the prior wages."

"Considering the present and recently agreed rates on nearly all the roads in the country, and particularly on the roads east of the Mississippi River, I am absolutely clear that the 5 cents per hour advance made to the B. & M. men on Sept. 8 was a proper advance, fairly called for, but I am equally clear, on all the evidence, that that advance put the men on at least as high a wage basis as the average in the entire eastern half of the country."

"I find that the 7 cents B. & M. advance in 1917 corresponds very closely indeed with the average percentage of all the similar railroad advances made and accepted by the federations in 1917 throughout the United States, so far at least, as disclosed by all the evidence before me."

"From the tables furnished me (particularly those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics) I feel that the 7-cent wage advances of 1917 (roughly 25 per cent of the former wage) fairly corresponds, on the whole, with the simultaneous advance in the cost of living, but whether this be strictly true or not I also feel that the recent advance in living costs is a war result of uncertain duration and that no man can fairly claim (and certainly no worker involved in this case would claim) that he was to be so paid or otherwise taken care of, that he would bear no part of the burden of the war, or that he would want to escape doing his fair share toward accomplishing its speedy and successful termination."

"It is my best judgment, arrived at after long hours of study, that the recent 5-cent advance made the wages, on the whole, as fair and reasonable as I could make them, and I therefore award nothing more."

## STUDY OF GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Bureau of Education says of teaching German in public schools, which has been forbidden or restricted in many localities:

"There is a general agreement among educators and public men that there should be no interference with existing high school and college provision for the teaching of German; that a knowledge of German is more important now than it was before the war."

There are 19 cities with over 25,000 population each which still teach German from the kindergarten up through the different grades.

### WRITERS TO HAVE BOOTH

The Writers' Equal Suffrage League will have the bookstall in the Bay State Patriotic Bazaar at the Copley Plaza on Nov. 12, 13 and 14, with the president, Miss Louise R. Stanwood.

Midseason Sale of Model Hats  
\$5.00 and up

Annie T. Low  
ROOM 314-15 LAURENCE BUILDING,  
149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

and the secretary, Mrs. David Johnson, in charge. Some of the authors who will also be at this booth are Miss Eugenia Frothingham, Mrs. Josephine Peabody Marks, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Ethel Howard, Mrs. Octavia Corneau and Mrs. Mary Farley Sanborn. Here will be found the newest wartime books and other new books, many of them autographed by the authors. Among the interesting autographs will be those of President Wilson, Ambassador Gerard, Maj. Ian Hay Keith, Guy Empey, ("Over the Top"), Winston Churchill, Basil King, Amy Lowell, Alice Brown, Alice Duer Miller, Rebecca Hooper Eastman, Maude Adams, "Mary Jane," and others of importance. Mrs. Frances Penwick Williams, a Canadian writer now visiting Boston, will give readings.

## DEMOCRACY TO WIN WAR, SAYS IAN HAY

Predicting that the world war will end with democracy triumphant and the safety of small nations secured, Maj. Ian Hay Beith (Ian Hay) of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, lectured on the European war last night before an audience that filled Symphony Hall. He warned his audience against taking too pessimistically the recent events in Russia and Italy. Russia, he declared, is a new-born nation and must be given plenty of opportunity to adjust itself. The danger in Italy he said, is being much overestimated, the country not being in any manner isolated, and the allied armies will, he was confident, be ready to succor the land at the proper moment.

He classed the German submarine warfare along with other great military failures and stated that the German threat to starve England during the past summer had now been extended to next February. It was the speaker's belief that the decisive battles of the war will be fought in Belgium, where the Germans hold a strip of land where the submarine fleet has its base. He expects to see the spring offensive of the Allies delivered at this point, and said that if they can obtain a part of this territory, they will have delivered the fatal blow to the German foe.

## LABEL SUIT FILED BY MR. LA FOLLETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Senator R. M. La Follette filed a \$100,000 libel suit in the County Circuit Court on Friday against the Democrat Printing Company of Madison and O. D. Brandenburg, editor, naming 18 counts. The papers were filed by Madison attorneys. His counsel is Gilbert E. Roe of New York. The complaint declares that articles, editorials and headlines charged him with treason, sedition, disloyalty, and official misconduct; that he was misquoted in saying the country had no reason to war and no grievances, and that he has been subjected to ridicule and contempt as a result. He cites his St. Paul speech and the Madison address by Charles E. Russell. One count is that the editorial is largely a summary of an article in the Outlook.

## HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The 89th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has been opened here. The exhibit contains a display of chrysanthemums and other flora, potted plants and fall garden vegetables. The chrysanthemum display is regarded as one of the best which the society has ever held. A feature of it is a Meese chrysanthemum plant measuring nine feet across and containing 700 blooms. This exhibit is said to be the largest of its kind grown in this country this year.

The show is attracting both its professional and amateur growers, as it is stated that every flowering plant known to this section of the country and many that have been grown under artificial conditions, are exhibited.

### ARLINGTON WOMAN'S CLUB

As a part of its winter work the Arlington Woman's Club is to raise a fund for the purchase of wool to be distributed free or at small cost to experienced knitters to make into garments for the soldiers. A tag day for raising money for this fund was held recently. The legislative committee has arranged a series of 10 lectures on parliamentary law, the proceeds of which will be used for war relief. Miss Margaret Slattery will speak at the next meeting of the club in Robbins Memorial Town Hall, on Thursday at 2:45 o'clock.

### LECTURES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston ANNOUNCES

## SIX FREE LECTURES

ON  
Christian Science

By GEORGE SHAW COOK, C.S.B.,  
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church

EVERETT  
In Crown Theater, Chelsea St., Everett Sq.,  
5 P. M. Sunday, Nov. 11.

WALTHAM  
In Ashbury Temple, Cor. Main and Moody Sts.,  
8:00 P. M. Monday, Nov. 12.

REVERE  
In Revere City Hall, Broadway, 8:00 P. M.,  
Tuesday, Nov. 13.

WATERTOWN  
In Strand Theater, Galen St., 8:00 P. M.,  
Thursday, Nov. 15.

WEST ROXBURY  
In Highland Club Hall, Cor. Center and Corey  
Sts., 8:00 P. M. Friday, Nov. 16.

ALLSTON  
In Allston Theater, 128 Brighton Ave., 8:00  
P. M. Sunday, Nov. 18.

You are cordially invited

## Y. M. C. A. FUND CAMPAIGN TO OPEN

Greater Boston Hopes to Raise at  
Least \$1,800,000 of the \$35-  
000,000 to Be Sought

All is in readiness for the opening tomorrow of the campaign of the American Y. M. C. A. to raise \$35,000,000 by Nov. 19, to further the work of the association at the camps of the soldiers, sailors and prisoners. For the past two weeks the various committees organized to carry on the campaign in New England have been holding meetings and getting everything in readiness for the big drive.

Metropolitan Boston, which must raise at least \$1,800,000, is organized, including several scores of boys who will each \$10 each and subscribe it to the war work fund. One hundred thousand boys throughout the country will each earn \$10 and give it to the fund, making their share \$1,000,000. The \$10 will provide Y. M. C. A. service to one enlisted man for one year or provide ten \$1 food packets for prisoners.

Some 140 Greater Boston boys met last evening and made arrangements for their part of the drive. They hope to have at least 5000 boys in Metropolitan Boston pledged to earn and give the mentioned amount. Each boy will wear a button, bearing the Red Triangle and, "The First 100,000."

George Sherwood Eddy, who has

visited the trenches and prison camps of Europe several times, will tell of the work of the Y. M. C. A. at these places at a rally in the interest of the \$35,000,000 fund, in Symphony Hall, Monday at 8 p. m. Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will preside.

M. M. Bartholomew, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., a worker in the prison camps of Russia and Germany and who was in Russia at the time the Czar abdicated, will speak on "Work of the Red Triangle in the Prison Camps of Europe" at the South Congregational Church, Exeter and Newbury streets, at noon tomorrow.

Lewis A. Crossett, who has seen service with the Y. M. C. A. in France, and the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the New Old South Church, addressed a meeting in the interest of the fund at that church last night. Speaking of Russia, Mr. Crossett said: "Some people ask why we should bother with Russia. No one can tell what will develop in Russia. That army of theirs, even if it remains there on the eastern front, will keep 145 German divisions on that side of the line. We have begun the work. Let us stick to it."

The Y. M. C. A. committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, comprising 23 men, with Stephen W. Sleeper as chairman, has issued an appeal to real estate owners to subscribe to the fund. The circular says: "The most important work that we have been asked to perform in this war is before us. The care of our men."

## ROMAN CATHOLIC DELEGATES CONFER

Religious Issues in Massachusetts  
Constitutional Convention Dis-  
cussed at Private Meeting of  
Group of Members

Another conference of Roman Catholic delegates in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention is scheduled to be held in one of the committee rooms Tuesday forenoon, prior to the regular daily session of the convention. At the close of the conference held late yesterday, it was stated that no action had been taken with regard to the position of Roman Catholics on the Swig amendment, so called, nor with regard to a proposal, made at the conference, to prepare a formal statement setting forth the reasons why about 90 per cent of the Roman Catholic delegates voted for the anti-aid amendment.

This formal statement was urged as a proper reply to an editorial in the Pilot of this week, scoring the Boston Roman Catholic delegates who supported the amendment. Some of those at the conference believed a formal statement was necessary in order that delegates who might run for political office in the future would be better prepared to answer all attacks made upon them as a result of their votes in favor of the amendment.

With regard to the Swig amendment

there was a marked difference of opinion. There are really two Swig amendments, offered by delegate Louis Swig of Taunton, a Jew. One has already been incorporated in the initiative and referendum resolution. It provides that the initiative and referendum shall not be used in connection with any law relating to religion, religious practices or religious institutions. This amendment met with general approval in the convention at the time of its adoption, but recently some of the Roman Catholic delegates announced their intention to try to have it stricken out. Delegate Dennis D. Driscoll, has given formal notice that he will so move, and his motion probably will come before the convention Tuesday.

The other Swig amendment has yet to be offered. It relates to constitutional amendments, supplementing the first Swig amendment, which related only to statute laws. The new Swig amendment provides that the initiative and referendum shall not be used in connection with any constitutional amendments relating to religion, religious practices or religious institutions. The new Swig amendment also probably will be reached Tuesday.

With regard to the Swig amendments, the question was raised at yesterday's conference of Roman Catholic delegates as to whether an effort should be made to strike out the first Swig amendment, and, if not, whether the new Swig amendment should be supported as a supplement of the first. No conclusions were reached and no action was taken, according to statements made by leaders who were present at the conference.

## HOME EFFICIENCY EXHIBIT PLANNED

Ethical Culture School in New  
York City Arranges Demon-  
stration of Household Devices

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A household efficiency and food conservation exhibition is to be held here Nov. 12-23. This exhibition has been planned under the auspices of the Ethical Culture School.

The slogan of the exhibition is: "Women will win the war." It being felt that to the women of the United States is given a great opportunity to be of unexampled value at this time. But to rise to the present emergency fully, efficient management is necessary and important to the individual household management is as necessary and important to the individual and to the nation as efficient business management is to the factory.

The purpose of the exhibition is not only to demonstrate the value of efficiency in food conservation, but also to show the value of the many devices and methods that have been promoted for greater efficiency in kitchen management.

### JEWELRYMEN VOTE STRIKE

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—A general strike in the 42 factories here was voted last night by the Jewelry Workers' Union. An eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime generally and double-pay for holiday work are the chief demands.

THE FINEST CORNER IN THE "HUB OF THE UNIVERSE"



Entrance to Subway from Little Building

# Little Building

Boylston and Tremont Streets, Boston  
SOUTHWEST CORNER

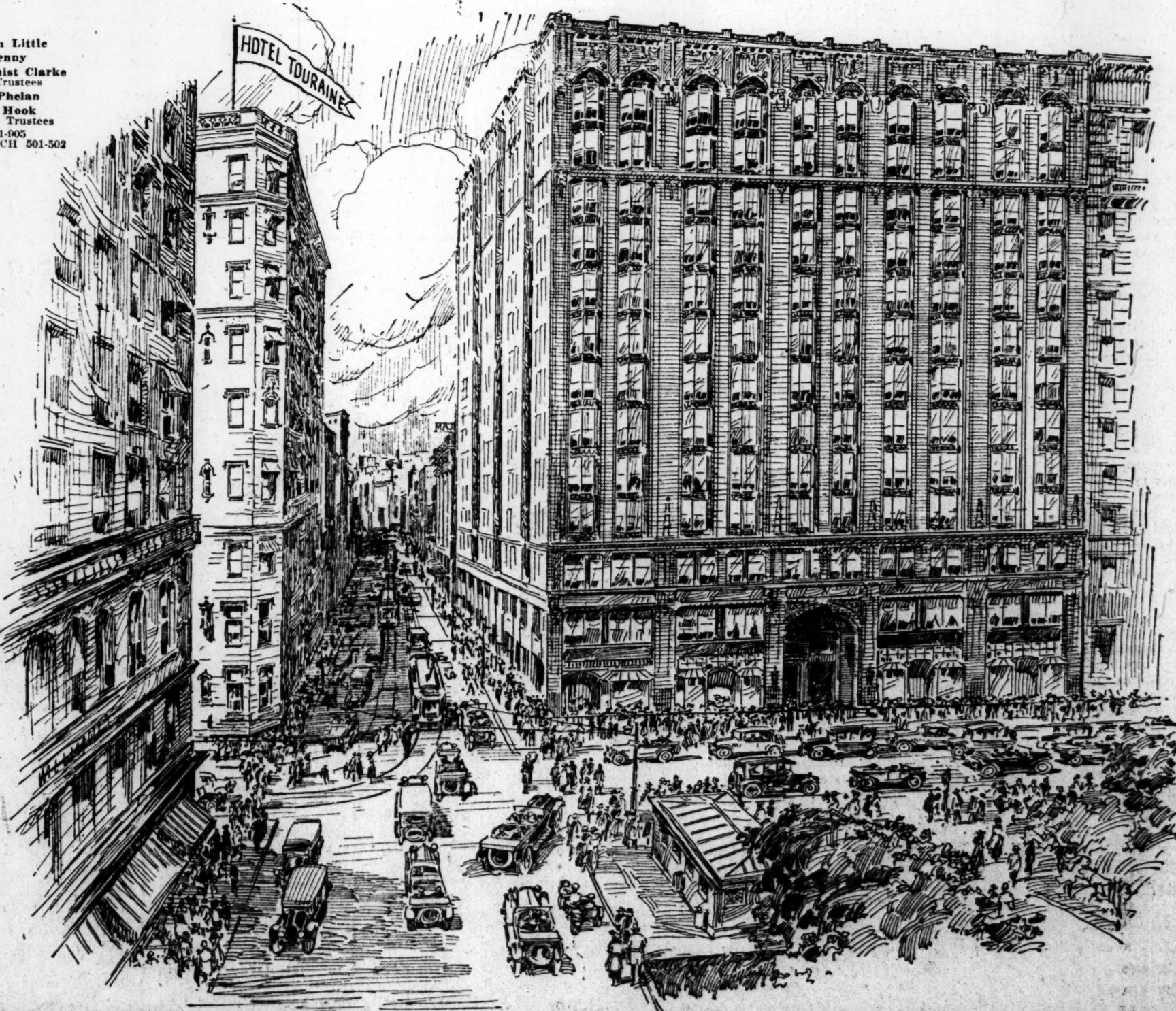


MARKING the '5th Avenue of Boston' at its busiest corner, this building in beauty, in strength, in wonderful completeness, is worthy of its location—the very center of the city's activities.

IN equipment and all details of personal service which contribute to the comfort, convenience and safety of the occupants—a new standard has been sought and attained; a direct connection with the Subway by a tunnel under Boylston Street makes the building readily accessible to both Railroad Terminals and to the entire Metropolitan District.

THE LITTLE BUILDING is fast becoming a new trade center in the life of the city, and the address is unexcelled in advertising value. Moreover, this value and distinction have been and will continue to be jealously guarded by scrupulous care in the selection of tenants. Rents are reasonable, considering the superior advantages offered.

John Mason Little  
Mish G. Kenny  
George Lemist Clarke  
Trustees  
George E. Phelan  
Frank W. Hook  
Agents for Trustees  
ROOMS 901-905  
BEACH 561-562









ILLINOIS WOMEN  
AID REFERENDUMEqual Suffrage Association Act-  
ive in Effort to Insure Adop-  
tion of Constitutional Con-  
vention ProposalSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western BureauCHICAGO, Ill.—The Illinois Equal  
Suffrage Association has just com-  
pleted a drive which had for its pur-  
pose the arousing of state-wide in-  
terest in the passage of the consti-  
tutional convention proposal in No-  
vember, 1918. A considerable sum of  
money was collected. More than 1000  
meetings were held, and arrange-  
ments were made for systematically  
carrying on this work, which is re-  
garded in many quarters as supple-  
mentary in importance to immediate  
work for the prosecution of the war.The part which the Illinois Equal  
Suffrage Association has taken in  
furthering the movement for a new  
Constitutional Convention is inter-  
esting. At the last session of the  
State Legislature, the Citizens Asso-  
ciation of Chicago, a men's organiza-  
tion, reputed to be the oldest civic  
reform body in America, recognized  
that it needed the cooperation of the  
women in putting the convention  
referendum resolution through the  
Legislature. A peculiar political situ-  
ation, which divided Illinois into two  
major parts—"down-state" and Cook  
County—introduced the question of  
self-interest. The Citizens Asso-  
ciation of Chicago regarded the  
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association  
as typically nonpartisan, and con-  
sequently being able to ask the  
support of all elements.A report issued by the Citizens  
Association of Chicago to its mem-  
bership reads: "The problem of getting the  
necessary two-thirds vote in the House  
for the convention resolution was so  
difficult, because of the fear that the  
minority representation system  
would be left out of a new constitution,  
that the resolution doubtless would  
have failed but for essential aid re-  
ceived from several sources. Some  
months ago we obtained assurances  
from Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, presi-  
dent of the Illinois Equal Suffrage  
Association, that the powerful organ-  
ization, which has a membership of  
200,000 in the State, would give active  
aid at Springfield in the convention  
fight. Accordingly, Mrs. Trout, assisted  
by Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Mrs. DeWitt  
J. Garrison, and others, undertook a  
canvass of the entire membership of  
the House early in January, and kept  
at that arduous task for ten consecu-  
tive weeks. We are glad to bear wit-  
ness that the convention resolution  
would not have been adopted except  
for the tireless and tactful work of  
this woman's lobby."The drive for statewide organiza-  
tion on behalf of the constitutional  
convention proposal was planned be-  
fore a state of war was declared be-  
tween the United States and Germany.  
It was originally set for June, but was  
postponed on account of the Illinois  
Equal Suffrage Association's desire to  
aid other undertakings. The question  
whether it should be held or not was  
finally settled in the affirmative.  
It was put this way by one of the  
women:"We are sending our boys over to  
France to fight—for what? For the  
ideals represented by this Government.  
It is the duty of those who stay at  
home to see that these ideals have full  
expression; otherwise we are traitors."There is a widespread conviction  
that Illinois needs a new constitution.  
The present one was framed when the  
city of Chicago was no larger than  
Peoria is now. It has been outgrown.  
The State feels that it must progress.  
It is believed that the work of reform-  
ing the basic law to meet the need of  
the times should be undertaken, not-  
withstanding the war. Yet in so doing  
war work is not slighted; rather does  
it receive an impetus."Remedial work has always been  
done by women," said Mrs. Trout, to  
a representative of The Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor. "It was done by the  
women of Rome before the Christian  
era. It is being done now. The as-  
sociation has engaged in remedial and  
patriotic work, along with other or-  
ganizations. But our hope is to ac-  
complish something in the way of  
basic reform. If we do not, we will  
always be doing reform work. There-  
fore our interest in the constitutional  
convention proposal."The Illinois Equal Suffrage Asso-  
ciation has just issued a call "to the  
liberty-loving women of Illinois," an-  
nouncing that the forty-ninth annual  
convention of the association will be  
held in Danville, Nov. 1 and 2. "Owing  
to the war activities that are now  
absorbing so much of our serious  
thought," the call reads, "it has been  
decided that the members could dem-  
onstrate their patriotism in no better  
way than by eliminating social activi-  
ties and make the convention largely a  
business session."

The general topic of the convention

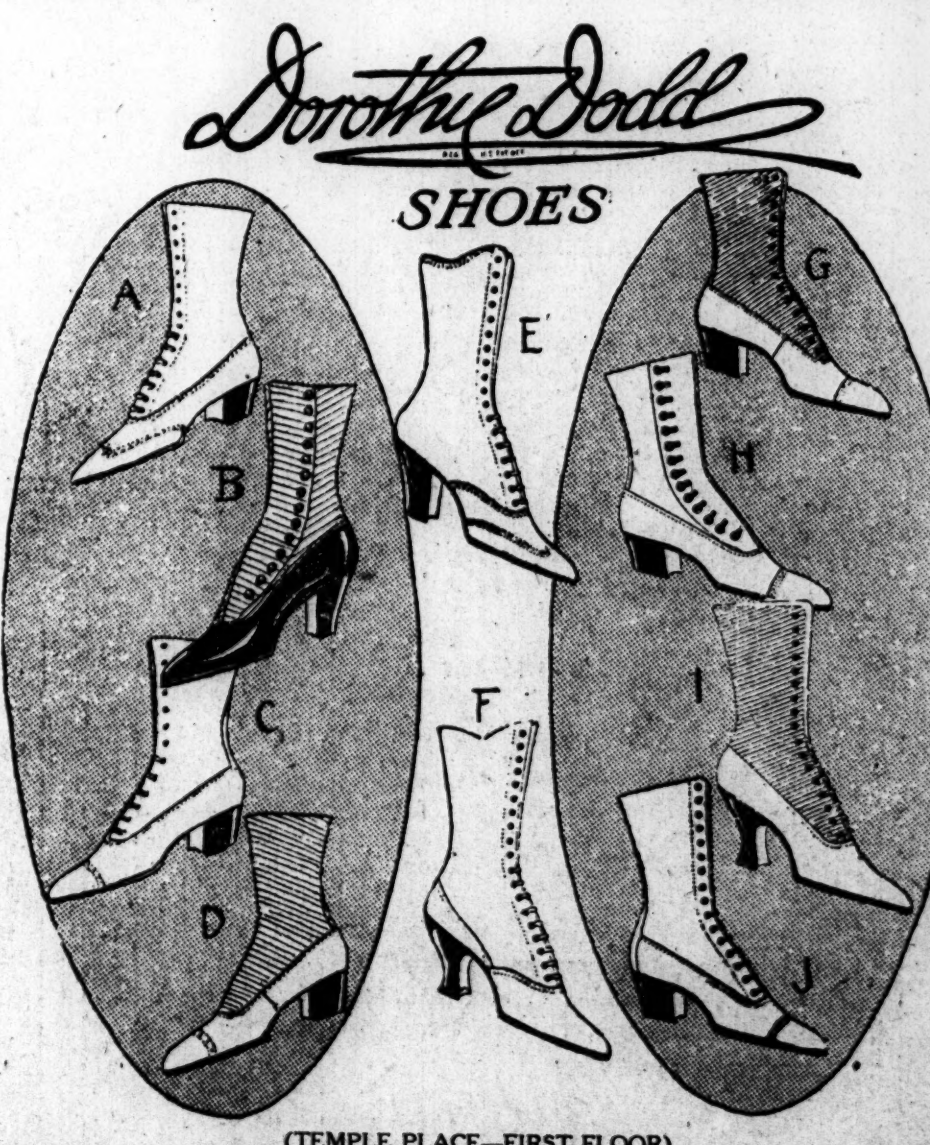
will be "How to secure full suffrage  
through a constitutional convention."  
Speakers will present plans on the  
woman's part of organization for the  
constitutional convention referendum.CONVICTS DOING  
FARM LABORLEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Trusted  
convicts from the State penitentiary  
at Lansing are taking the place of  
drafted men on Leavenworth county  
farms, says the Topeka Capital. For  
a number of weeks the experiment has  
been in progress, and it is proving so  
successful that farmers are asking  
for more prisoners. If the idea is ex-  
panded it may solve the farm-labor  
question in this vicinity.Convicts selected for outside farm  
work are temporarily paroled. While  
employed they receive the regular  
scale of wages, which at present is  
from \$2.50 to \$3 a day and board. The  
money is sent to their families. Not a  
single case of misconduct among the  
paroled workers has been reported.This newest idea in the use of prison  
labor is the result of a serious shortage  
of farm hands in this part of the State.  
A few weeks ago when farmers began  
filing silos, they found it impossible  
to find enough men to do the work.  
In desperation, some of the large land-  
owners of Delaware township, in  
which the prison is located, approached  
Warden J. K. Coddling. They told him  
unless help could be had their crops  
would waste.Warden Coddling took the matter  
up with Gov. Arthur Capper, with the  
result that six "trusties" were  
taken from the prison farm and given  
permission to work on private land  
near the institution. Each was given  
an indefinite parole by the Governor.  
All those selected for the experiment  
were married men with previous agri-  
cultural experience. Some are owners  
of large tracts of land in Central and  
Western Kansas.Farmers at first paid their new  
employees \$2.50 a day and board. At  
the end of the first week the pay was  
increased to \$3 in most cases because  
of the satisfactory services. Warden  
Coddling personally interviewed every  
employer and found each one com-  
pletely satisfied. The prisoners are  
eager to do the work and earn money  
for their wives and children. The only  
restrictions placed on them is a semi-  
monthly return to the prison to make  
a report and to obtain new clothing.As soon as the harvest season is  
over, the paroled men will be brought  
back to the penitentiary to resume  
their usual work.Last June and July 27 prisoners  
paroled by Governor Capper entered  
the wheat fields of Western Kansas.  
These men were regularly paroled,  
but with the understanding that they  
do farm work. Twenty-four of them  
are still employed on farms in various  
parts of the State.SYSTEM OF COAL  
ZONES PROPOSEDSALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Proposal  
is made to W. W. Armstrong, as fuel  
administrator of Utah, by the public  
utilities commission, that something  
might be done to handle the coal situ-  
ation in the western states, if the coun-  
try served by the various coal mining  
districts were divided into zones, and  
each district compelled to keep within  
its own zone during the present  
emergency, the Deseret News says.In a letter embodying the proposi-  
tions of the commission, written by T.  
E. Banning, secretary of the commis-  
sion, he points out that, for example,  
Southern California is a market not  
only for Utah and Wyoming coal, but  
also for that from Gallup, N. M., and  
he asks:"Would it not be feasible to divide  
all the territories served by the mines  
in New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Mon-  
tana and other districts in the western  
territory into zones, prescribing the  
territory which shall be served by  
each mine or group of mines, and then  
arrange the zones that the districts  
will not overlap?""The result of this should be that  
Southern California would receive its  
supply of coal from New Mexico,  
whose mines, I believe, are located  
much nearer to Los Angeles than the  
Utah mines, and would greatly facili-  
tate the car movement, in that it would  
be unnecessary to move empty cars  
from Southern California to Utah  
mines for return loading."The letter goes on to state that the  
Utah mines can sell all their output  
under such a condition.ILLINOIS MILK AT  
THIRTEEN CENTSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western BureauST. LOUIS, Mo.—An agreement  
has been reached by the Southern  
Illinois Milk Producers Association and  
the distributors in St. Louis to sell  
milk to the distributors for Novem-  
ber at \$3.20 a hundred pounds. This  
is the same price as paid by the  
distributors in October. This makes  
the retail price remain the same also  
—13 cents a quart. The pure milk  
commission, a quasi municipal or-  
ganization, will open a milk station  
here soon and with the aid of a large  
dairy will sell milk at 10 cents a  
quart.ELLIS ISLAND A  
DETENTION CAMPImmigration Station Now a Ref-  
uge for Many Interned-Enemy  
Aliens—Prisoners Are Pro-  
vided for in Humane MannerSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern BureauNEW YORK, N. Y.—Ellis Island as  
an immigration station and Ellis  
Island as both immigration station and  
internment camp for enemy aliens,  
presents two entirely different aspects.  
One examines about 100,000 immi-  
grants a month, and the other cares  
for about 700 interned enemy aliens  
and also examines from 8000 to 10,000  
immigrants a month. A visit to the  
island shows that living conditions  
among enemy aliens there are such  
that the interned men should not have  
any complaints to make. If condi-  
tions in German prison camps were  
usually good, or even approximately  
agreeable, there would be no com-  
plaint on the part of the ill-dressed  
government protesting against the treat-  
ment of prisoners.While there are still nearly 350 in-  
terned Germans on the island, about  
420 started recently for the intern-  
ment camps at Hot Springs, where it  
is said conditions are of an even  
higher grade. The men transferred to  
Hot Springs are mostly German sea-  
men, the spies, suspects and warrant  
cases being detained at Ellis Island.The Commissioner of Immigration  
for the port of New York, Frederick  
C. Howe, says he has not had any  
serious trouble with the interned men,  
only three cases being called to his  
personal attention. This small num-  
ber of complaints is attributed to com-  
mittees formed by the commissioner  
when he was first confronted with the  
internment problem. These commit-  
tees receive any complaints made by  
the men, and in the majority of cases  
are able to settle the trouble or allay  
petty grievances. If, however, a case  
comes before the committees which  
they are unable to handle, it is turned  
over to Commissioner Howe, and he  
has thus far been able to satisfy the  
complainant.The men are allowed all news-  
papers, permitted to intermingle as  
freely as they wish, except in cases of  
spies and men interned by the De-  
partment of Justice. They have recre-  
ational facilities, books and magazines,  
many of which are printed in German,  
and other necessities. Although sleep-  
ing conditions are not ideal, they are  
far better than those accorded prison-  
ers in Germany and, as a matter of  
fact, better than those in many of the  
tenement districts of New York and  
other large cities.The food, and especially the bread,  
is of an excellent quality. The bread  
is made on the island, a 16-ounce loaf  
being made for 6½ cents. This bread,  
Commissioner Howe said, is about the  
best, if not the best, made in the  
vicinity of New York City. A meal  
consists of soup, meat, bread and other  
essentials, served in dishes suitable  
for their cleanliness. The tables are  
covered with white paper, which is re-  
moved after each meal.One of the men interned as a war-  
rant case said there was no complaint  
as far as he was concerned except for  
the class of people he was forced to  
associate with. The majority, having  
been "picked up" from the streets of  
New York, are rough, noisy and alto-  
gether un congenial companions. He  
said they always had good food and  
fairly good sleeping quarters, but as  
he had lived in this country since the  
war first started, he was anxious to  
regain his freedom.It is surprising to see the number  
of immigrants coming into this coun-  
try every day. About 368 arrived on  
the day when the representative of  
this bureau was visiting the island.  
While in normal times nearly 500  
people are employed at the immigra-  
tion station, and about 10,000 immi-  
grants are examined monthly, the rate"WINTHROP FURS"  
for  
Holiday GiftsWhat more acceptable present at this  
season than one of our beautiful  
Garments or Motor Robes.A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT CORRECT  
PRICESMOORE-SMITH COMPANY  
250 Devonshire Street, Boston  
Tel. Main 690WILDEY  
SAVINGS  
BANKMoney deposited on or before  
NOV. 15  
Will draw interest from that date.  
SEND FOR  
"BANKING BY MAIL"Hill & Bush Co.  
Fine  
Furs  
Scarfs, Sets, Capes,  
Coats  
Repairing and  
Remodeling  
572-578 BOYLSTON STREETof immigration has decreased to a  
great extent, and the number of em-  
ployees of this department has de-  
creased in proportion.The difficulties that incoming people  
of the steerage class undergo are  
many. When they first land they are  
given a medical examination, after  
which they are required to answer cer-  
tain prescribed personal questions.  
If they pass both examinations, and  
relatives or friends are there to look  
after their interests, they are passed  
through the port. If, however, they  
are unsuccessful in passing the tests,  
they go before a committee of three  
men and are put through a more  
severe examination. In case they are  
unable to pass this examination, they  
appear before Commissioner Howe,  
and he refers the case to Washington  
for final decision. If the applicant is  
finally refused admission, he is de-  
tained for deportation.If the immigrant has sought admis-  
sion in violation of any law or regu-  
lation, the steamship company which  
transported him is required to pay  
for his maintenance. But if admission  
is refused for other reasons, the Gov-  
ernment pays for the immigrant's sus-  
tenance until he returns to his own  
country.NORTH ARGENTINA  
RAILWAY PROBLEMSWASHINGTON, D. C.—The pending  
proposal of privately owned railroad  
lines in the Rosario district, in con-  
junction with other railways of Argentina,  
to increase their rates by 22 per cent,  
has brought into discussion the finan-  
cial condition of the companies and  
their relations to the public.There is no doubt, according to  
Commercial Reports, that during the  
last three years these railways have  
been subjected to the severest hard-  
ships by reason of economic and finan-  
cial conditions entirely beyond their  
control, and that they have made every  
effort to adapt their operations to the  
continued emergency which has con-  
fronted them. A 10 per cent increase  
in tariffs which became effective Oct.  
1, 1915, combined with economies and  
retrenchments, has not sufficed, how-  
ever, to meet the adverse circum-  
stances existing since the middle of  
1914.While the capitalization per mile  
upon these railroads is moderate, the  
gross earnings, on the whole, are less  
than 10 per cent upon the capitaliza-  
tion. The Argentine Government has  
not permitted itself to intervene to  
limit railway rates until they reach  
16 per cent gross.The railroads of Argentina have  
played an important part in importa-  
tions to the country. All metal for  
construction, equipment, and upkeep  
has been imported, and in prosperous  
years these have formed a relatively  
large percentage of Argentina's im-  
ports. The suspension of building and  
the retrenchment now in effect, and  
the substitution of wood fuel for im-  
ported coal, have contributed to limit  
importation into the country, although  
not affecting customs receipts.ROADS TO AID  
THE ARGENTINEProposal for Government to  
Finance Project, to Make  
Possible the Seasonal Market-  
ing of Country's CropsBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science MonitorBUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It  
costs the Argentine farmers \$25,000,  
000 every year to move their crops to  
market, and the loss of time, uncer-  
tainty of delivery, inability to move  
threshing and other agricultural ma-  
chinery, and, above all, the impossi-  
bility to move the crop in some sea-  
sons, amounts to a total of \$50,000,000  
loss, due to the lack of improved roads.  
The figure of \$50,000,000 will be re-  
duced to one-quarter of the amount  
by the construction of good roads.At present, the National Government  
of Argentina spends above \$1,400,000  
each year on the roads. This money  
is thrown away on work that is of a  
purely transitory kind. It has been  
proposed that a loan of \$20,000,000 be  
arranged for the purpose of construct-  
ing roads of a permanent nature.One of the greatest obstacles to  
road building is the absence of road-  
making material in the agricultural  
zone. There are, however, on the edge  
of this district, which is within a ra-  
dius of 300 miles of Buenos Aires and  
Rosario, several ranges of hills which  
provide unlimited quantities of the  
finest kind of material for road con-  
struction. With the excellent net-  
work of railroads which the Argentine  
has, this material can be transported  
wherever desired, at a cost which  
renders road construction practicable.As the subsoil is very soft, it would  
require a thick course of stone and  
macadam, making the cost almost  
prohibitive. To overcome this, and at the  
same time obtain a good roadbed,  
brick will be used as a sub-course.  
The ordinary brick of the country is  
well burnt. Though not hard enough  
to be used in place of metal, it is good  
enough to stand the strain of a base  
course as well as burnt ballast, which  
has given such good results in other  
countries. It is very probable that  
several miles of different kinds of  
roads will be built, in order to de-  
termine the most favorable system  
under various conditions.Argentina is favored by a great  
abundance of a most important road-  
building material. This is crude petro-  
leum, and the Comodoro Rivadavia  
product is particularly suited for road  
building, containing, as it does, about  
80 per cent of asphaltic oils, which  
are the important ones for road sur-  
facing.The petroleum could be used for  
spraying purposes, or as a binder for  
the top course where the heavy  
traffic warranted the expense, or even  
on stretches of light traffic where it  
is desirable to reduce the maintenance  
expenses to a minimum.Argentina enjoys the proud position  
of being the greatest exporter offoodstuff in the world. Other coun-  
tries may export more wheat, corn,  
frozen meats, mutton, etc., in given  
years, but taking all these to-  
gether, Argentina occupies the first  
place. This is due to many causes,  
but above all to the unparalleled  
fertility of her virgin soil. If these  
advantages are to be kept, advances  
must be made in many ways: good  
roads must exist, cheap transporta-  
tion must lend its aid to the farmer,  
or Argentina will find itself over-  
taken by other countries situated simi-  
larly, but without its natural advan-  
tages, yet provided with better facili-  
ties for the economical handling of  
their products.FEDERAL TIMBER IN  
ARKANSAS IS SOLDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern BureauHOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The Fourche  
Lumber Company of Bigelow was the  
successful bidder for 96,500,000 feet  
of yellow pine and white, red and  
black oak timber recently offered for  
sale by the Forestry Bureau. The bid  
was \$269,275. The timber is in the  
Arkansas national forests and is lo-  
cated in the watersheds of the Alum  
Fork, North Fork and Maumelle riv-  
ers, covering 33,000 acres.The State school and road funds  
will divide 25 per cent of the receipts.  
An additional 10 per cent will be  
spent by the Government in improv-  
ing forest reserve roads.WOMEN'S HALL IS  
LOANED TO AVIATORSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western BureauCHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The new wom-  
en's residence hall at the University  
of Illinois, erected at a cost of  
\$250,000, will be occupied this week  
for the first time—not by the women  
for whom it was built, but by govern-  
ment aviators in training at the  
ground school here. The offer of the  
new building was the response of the  
university to a request of the Gov-  
ernment that housing for more men  
be furnished. Embryo aviators will  
have four weeks of instruction at the  
Y. M. C. A. barracks and the remainder  
at the new building.NEWTON CARPENTERS  
VOTE NOT TO STRIKEMembers of the Newton District  
Council of Carpenters, comprising  
practically all the union carpenters  
employed on the Watertown Arsenal,  
consider it their patriotic duty to re-  
main at work and consequently will  
not join in the strike of the structural  
workers and others at the arsenal who  
are trying to force the establishment  
of "closed shop" conditions on gov-  
ernment war work in this district.  
This was decided at a meeting last  
night in Nonantum Hall, Newton. The  
men said they had no grievance and  
were confident the Government would  
soon adjust the difference between the  
strikers and the contractors.CHILD LABOR DAY  
PROGRAM PLANNEDNational Committee Asks That  
Jan. 26-28, 1918, Be Set  
Aside for Observances in  
Churches, Schools and ClubsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern BureauNEW YORK, N. Y.—To remind the  
people of the United States of their  
special duty to children in war time,  
the National Child Labor Committee  
has asked that January 26, 27 and 28,  
1918, be set aside for Child Labor Day  
observances in synagogues, churches,  
schools and clubs.Commissioner Claxton of the United  
States Bureau of Education has in-  
dorsed the plan and will urge school  
superintendents to observe the occa-  
sion on Monday, January 28, in order  
"to emphasize the importance of main-  
taining all the educational processes  
without any lowering of efficiency or  
of attendance."The Social Service Commission of  
the Federal Council of Churches is co-  
operating with the National Child  
Labor Committee, and Miss Julia C.  
Lathrop, of the Federal Children's  
Bureau, has also given her endorse-  
ment.Secretary Newton D. Baker has  
written recently to the plan:"The ravages of hostilities bear  
heavily, indeed, on the present gener-  
ation, but we must not permit the  
effects of it to be visited upon the  
children of the nation. The tribula-  
tions borne by the present should  
make us conserve to as great a degree  
as possible the health and energies  
of the coming generations. Let me add  
my endorsement to the centering of  
our attention on Child Labor Day."To furnish those who observe the  
day with material for special pro-  
grams the committee is distributing  
pamphlets dealing with the war situa-  
tion and with child labor and educa-  
tional problems in general, and a list  
of pamphlets is to be sent to every  
library in the country.In a letter to denominational and  
organization leaders, Owen R. Love-  
joy, general secretary of the National  
Child Labor Committee, says:"You will appreciate, I am sure,  
the importance of impressing on  
the nation at this time the need of  
conserving and developing American  
childhood during the war. You know  
that in European belligerent countries  
they made the mistake at the start of  
the war of neglecting to safeguard  
their children, and you know that the  
results have been so serious that in  
both England and France, even in the  
midst of war, steps have been taken,  
not only to restore old standards of  
child protection, but to build up a  
new constructive system of educa-  
tion to prepare the children for the  
future."

## Engraved Steel Dies

Special 1.00 Price

Have Your Stationary  
Monogrammed Now—fifteen styles to choose from.  
—in two and three letter mono-  
grams.  
—all regulation size.  
—can be used on any press.  
—the die becomes your special  
property.  
(Stationery Store—Winter Street—  
First Floor)THE  
SHEPARD  
STORES

Tremont Street, Winter Street, Temple Place, Boston

STYLES SUPREME IN  
SHOES"DOROTHY DODD" SHOES offer combinations of fabrics and  
leather to please the most discriminating.YOUR WARDROBE should show some of the different models  
for morning, afternoon and night wear, for indoors and out.SMART, ORIGINAL DESIGNS with the distinctive touches that have linked the  
words "DOROTHY DODD" with the best in women's footwear, are here in profusion.Style A. Women's tan  
calf boots, welted  
sole; cloth top,  
bound in leather to  
match; low military  
heel, pair, 9.00.Style B. A nobby  
dress boot, patent  
leather vamp, high  
cloth top, welted  
sole and Cuban  
heel, made on a  
fashionable long  
vamp last, pair,  
8.00.Style C. Kid lace  
boot, welt sole, with  
low walking heel,  
pair, 6.50.Style D. Button  
boot, welt sole, low  
walking heel, built  
on good shape last,  
pair, 6.50.Style E. Women's  
tan calf lace boot,  
with wing tip,  
welted sole and  
Cuban heel, pair,  
9.00.Style F. Soft kid  
lace boot, with plain  
toe and leather  
Louis heel, pair,  
6.00.Style G. Kid lace  
boot, welt sole,  
cloth top, low walk-  
ing heel, pair, 6.00.Style H. Kid button  
boot, welt sole, mil-  
itary heel, pr., 6.50Style I. A pretty  
cloth top, kid lace  
boot, with welt sole  
and leather Louis  
heel, suitable for  
and occasion, pair,  
5.00.Style J. Women's  
tan storm boot,  
welted sole, low  
walking heel, a  
rough weather shoe,  
pair, 8.00.

(TEMPLE PLACE—FIRST FLOOR)

SERVICE FLAGS  
A SPECIALTYMade of the Best Quality All Wool Double Warp Bunting  
Size. Price  
2x3 ..... \$1.50  
2 1/2x4 ..... \$2.00  
3x5 ..... \$2.50  
4x6 ..... \$3.00  
5x8 ..... \$4.00  
6x10 ..... \$5.00  
Above prices up to 12 stars. Additional stars 10c each.  
AMERICAN WOOL FLAGS COTTON DUCK AND AWNING SUPPLIES  
FOSTER P. DOANE  
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE  
MAYMARKET SQ. STATION



## PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY OBJECTS

Greek Letter Organization  
Founded in 1776 Is Said to  
Be the Oldest in America

An explanation of the purposes of the Phi Beta Kappa Society is contained in the current issue of the Harvard Crimson, the student daily at Harvard University.

It is explained that the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College in 1776, and is the oldest Greek letter society in America. The University chapter, Alpha of Massachusetts, was established in 1779; its list of members comprises such names as Ralph Waldo Emerson 1821, James Russell Lowell '38, Charles W. Eliot '53, LeBaron Russell Briggs '75, Frederick Jessup Stimson '76, Abbott Lawrence Lowell '77, Theodore Roosevelt '80, Curtis Guild '81, and Gardner Lane '81. The society endeavors to gather the leaders in scholastic attainments from each class, and also to raise the intellectual tone of the entire undergraduate body.

The criterion of election to the society is always high scholarship. Under the existing system, not more than 40 men may be chosen from each class. In the fall of each year, the college office sends to the active society, that is, to the eight seniors elected the year previous, the names of the 12 highest juniors and of the 44 highest seniors, exclusive of those already members; from these names eight juniors, the so-called "Junior Eight," and 22 seniors are chosen. Later in the year five more seniors may be elected; these men are those whose records for the first part of their college career have been effected by causes not relating to their good character, but who have done such excellent work that their fitness for membership cannot be questioned. At the close of the year the society may choose five additional men who have been successful in the award of prizes and academic distinctions. In this way the membership may include from 30 to 40 seniors and eight juniors at the end of the year.

As there have been frequent misunderstandings in the past, it is important that students be informed plainly what lines the society follows in considering each candidate's fitness. No more reliable testimony is available than the academic grades made by the student, and in fact the chief exercise of the society's right of election is the effort to standardize the sets of grades under consideration, and in every way possible to eliminate all unfairness arising from a merely quantitative estimate of marks. Intellectual achievements in outside activities is always given due weight, though the danger of personal bias makes this evidence less reliable. However, a student's activities in extra curriculum pursuits are not regarded as making up for deficiencies in his scholarship rating at the office.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

These officers of the engineer officers reserve corps are relieved from duty at the training camps Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to the director of the United States Geological Survey for assignment to duty connected with military mapping: Second Lieut. E. L. Goldsmith, John W. Lewis, E. J. Francis, E. N. Murphy, C. R. French, W. D. Lewis, C. B. Moore, C. M. Madden, E. H. Stelle, F. E. Smith, E. P. Asbury, G. B. Davidson, F. W. Look, G. D. Cooke, J. W. F. Geary Jr., W. K. Wood.

Second Lieut. Herman J. Switzer, engineer officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty, effective Nov. 1. First Lieut. Stanley W. Galhuly, engineer officers reserve corps, is relieved from duty at the engineer officers training camp, American University, D. C.

First Lieut. H. L. Senn, ordnance officers reserve corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Cleveland.

Capt. Charles N. Cecil, Philippine Scouts, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Maj. Walter S. Fulton, infantry, national army, will proceed without delay to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. Second Lieut. Drewry Cassebaum, quartermaster corps, national army, will report to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

The resignation by Capt. J. E. Kemp, engineer officers reserve corps, is accepted.

Maj. A. G. Fisher, cavalry, upon the completion of his present duties, will proceed to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Maj. Sherburne Whipple, infantry, will proceed without delay to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report to the 92nd division, Camp Funston, for assignment to duty. First Lieut. C. E. Brown, ordnance officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Douglas, signal corps, is relieved from his present duties at San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Morrison, Va.

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. B. G. Wier Jr., military aviator, signal corps; Capt. Matthew L. King and First Lieut. J. H. Baker, aviation section, signal officers reserve corps, is appointed to meet at Ft. Sill, Okla., to examine applicants for the rating of aviation mechanic.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Second Lieut. L. F. Sullivan, eighth infantry, to the twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieut. A. A. Cook, twenty-fourth infantry, to the eighth infantry.

Capt. William E. Chambers, fourth infantry, will proceed to West Point and report for duty.

Brig.-Gen. A. L. Dade, signal corps, is relieved from his present duties and will report to the chief signal

officer of the army for duty, relieving Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulis, signal corps.

Capt. Thomas Patterson, quartermaster, officers reserve corps, is ordered to active duty.

First Lieut. George Young Jr., aviation section, signal officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Second Lieut. W. F. Fischer, quartermaster, officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Luther Lytle, signal officers reserve corps, is relieved from duty at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., and will proceed to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Second Lieut. Ralph D. Robinson, quartermaster corps, national army, is relieved from further duty at Camp Sherman and will proceed to Washington.

Capt. D. S. Clinton, engineer officers reserve corps, is relieved from duty at the engineer officers training camp, Vancouver barracks.

Maj. W. R. Scott, infantry, national army, will proceed without delay to Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex., and report to the thirty-sixth division for assignment as adjutant.

Capt. P. O. Tobey, aviation section, signal officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. C. L. Sampson, infantry, national army, will proceed with the latest possible delay to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Maj. R. H. Fletcher Jr., signal corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Maj. J. M. True, infantry, national army, will proceed to Camp Travis, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. J. C. French, infantry, national army, will proceed to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for assignment.

Capt. H. F. Jordan, signal officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. C. H. Pueller, engineer officers reserve corps, is ordered to active duty and assigned to the thirty-fifth engineers (railway).

## WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF BOSTON PROGRAM

There will be numerous speakers of prominence at the Women's City Club within the next two weeks. On Monday afternoon there will be a lecture in Pilgrim Hall by Dr. William Healy on "The Study of the Individual as It Bears Upon Social and Personal Problems." Dr. Healy worked in connection with the Chicago Juvenile Court and is now head of the Harvey Baker Foundation.

On Thursday an extra club meeting will be held in order to give members the opportunity to hear Baroness Huard tell of her experiences in her home in France since the Battle of the Marne. The baroness is the daughter of the comedian, Francis Wilson, and wife of a French artist.

Next Saturday a dinner is to be given at the clubhouse in honor of Lincoln Steffens, author and editor, followed by a talk on "The Russian Revolution."

A lecture by Dr. George Nasmyth will be given next Friday morning on "Austria-Hungary and the Future Peace of the World." On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mrs. May Alden Ward will lecture on current events. Nov. 19, Norman Angell of London will speak on "What We are Fighting For." This meeting is to be held in Ford Hall, for club members.

## RHODE ISLAND FARE CASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The special state commission on the question of permitting increased fares on the Rhode Island Company lines took the matter under advisement yesterday, after the third of a series of hearings had been closed with arguments from attorneys of the company. The arguments for the increase consisted mainly of allegations that the company was "at the end of its rope" and could borrow no more money, and that increased revenue must be had to keep the line running.

## NEW POST FOR MR. INGRAHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj. Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, an engineer officer now in charge of the Washington office of the Panama Canal, was appointed Assistant Secretary of War yesterday to succeed William Ingraham. Mr. Ingraham was made surveyor of the port of Portland.

## PANAMA SCHOOL FOR APPRENTICES

Institution Aims to Give Canal Employees Opportunities for Academic - Technical Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The apprentice school, an institution which has been in operation for several years, is providing for the apprentices employed by the Panama Canal opportunities equaling those provided by some of the best industrial organizations of the United States, according to the Panama Record. The school aims to supply to the apprentices the phases of academic and technical training necessary in making effective application of their practical or trade training.

Since its institution, the apprentice school has been in charge of the supervisor of industrial training for the schools division. Heretofore, the class instruction has been given by the supervisor, assisted by a draftsman from the mechanical division. All of the apprentices were from the mechanical division, this being the only division which had made any provision for the training of apprentices. During the past year it became apparent that a change in the organization of the school was necessary, if the most effective work was to be done.

A new and somewhat enlarged program of classroom work is therefore being put into operation. Some of the subjects given are of general benefit and are required of all boys. Other subjects, especially related to particular trades, are required of the boys working in those trades. By this arrangement the particular needs for the different trades are better provided for than if all boys were given exactly the same work.

All apprentices are required to take mechanical drawing. This consists of work in orthographic projection, detail drawing, and tracing, through all four years for all except the electrical apprentices, who are given elementary architectural drawing in the fourth year. Mathematics is required of all apprentices in their first and second years.

In the third and fourth years all mechanical division apprentices are given instruction in elementary mechanics and the mechanics of materials. Electrical apprentices will be given instruction in the essentials of electricity and chemistry in their third and fourth years.

## RAILROAD WAR PROBLEMS TOLD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Declaring that the war will forever end misunderstanding and will bring about far-reaching cooperation between the railroads and the public, George Dallas Dixon, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad, outlined the war problems of the railroad in an address at a meeting of the Philadelphia Traffic Club, says the North American.

"Since May 1, the railroads have carried about 25 per cent more freight and a greater passenger traffic, not including any of the troop movements, than in the corresponding period of last year," he said.

"They have reduced the unfilled car orders from 150,000 to 30,000 cars in round numbers. Our latest reports show that on the entire portion of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh and Erie, we are, at present, carrying nearly four tons more of freight per car than we did a year ago."

Mr. Dixon predicted a radical change in the policy of the company toward passengers during the remainder of the war. Pointing to the achievements of the Pennsylvania Railroad in securing comfort, speed and safety for passengers, he said, the war would oblige the changing "of many of our old policies."

"In the old days," he said, "freight trains were side-tracked to permit fast passenger trains to pass them. But now freight has the right of way."

Answering the question: "Why don't you get more cars and locomotives?" Mr. Dixon said the railroads had insufficient money, in the first place, and locomotives and cars were virtually unobtainable at any price.

"Virtually all of the locomotives that can be turned out in this country," he said, "shall be sent abroad to carry troops and supplies to the battlefields."

of France. We, in the United States, must get along the best way we can by repairing and patching up our old locomotives as long as possible."

Asserting that greater funds will be needed by the railroads for equipment in preparation for the end of the war, Mr. Dixon said that although the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad had increased, expenses had been greater than the earnings, and the railroads are worse off than before the war. "Those who use the railroads must save them," declared Mr. Dixon.

He urged shippers to demand that the railroads be given fair play by Washington, that they obtain needed rate increases and borrowing credit.

## SHEEP TO ROAM CUTOVER LANDS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Railroads centering in the Twin Cities announce a cooperative effort with stock producers and farmers to make the thousands of acres of idle cutover lands in Northern Minnesota, sheep and grazing lands. St. Paul and Minneapolis are directly involved in the proposition, for it will mean thousands of dollars in added trade in practically every line, since this section, by reason of the focusing of railway lines, is Twin Cities' territory, railroad officials said, according to the Journal.

The roads covering the territory are cooperating with the Northern Minnesota Wool Growers Association, recently organized. D. E. Willard, Northern Pacific development agent, who today returned from a sheep inspection trip in Montana, said meetings are scheduled for Pequot, Nov. 12, and others at Pine River, Backus, Walker, La Porte and Black Duck on the successive days of the same week. Prof. W. A. McKarrow, a national sheep expert, will tell the farmers of the possibilities in placing a flock on every farm.

## EMBARGO PLACED ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS

TULSA, Okla.—Because of the congested condition of the freight depot and the absence of rent houses the Frisco Railroad company has announced that an embargo has been placed on household goods offered for shipment to Tulsa, according to a special in the Daily Oklahoman. No household furnishings will be accepted by the transportation company unless the shipper possesses a certificate from the secretary of a chamber of commerce to the effect that the house is available in which to place the shipment and that a transfer company has been secured to move it upon the day of its arrival.

## BOSELLI WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—A collection of letters and speeches by Signor Boselli has recently been published under the title of "La Patria" by the Dante Alighieri, a society of which the Prime Minister is president. Long reviews have been given to the volume in the press and the reviewers agree that the dominant characteristic of the book is its patriotism and its devotion to Italy, and that these qualities are preeminently characteristic of its author. The book contains speeches made at different times and in different parts of Italy, among them being the notable speech made in the Italian Chamber on the 20th day of May, 1915, the speeches made at the congresses of the Dante Alighieri at Brescia and Palermo, the speeches made for the committees of assistance during the war, and many others.

## AMUSEMENTS

LAST CALL FOR RECRUITS

Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 11

FOR THE

People's Choral Union

of Boston

21 Years Established

RECRUITERS join the SINGING CLASSES in Recital Hall, Junior Class at 4:15; Advanced Class at 5. Careful instruction in the art of singing.

EXPERIENCED SINGERS join the CHORAL UNION CHORUS in Recital Hall at 4. To sing "Crusaders," "Elijah," etc., in two big Symphony Hall concerts.

Apply to Mr. P. W. Wadell, director, at Jordan Hall at 2:30. Music and instruction free. Expense only 10 cents per lesson for rent.

All classes meet in N. E. Conservatory of Music Building, Huntington Ave., Boston.

Mary Boyle O'Reilly

1000 Days Back of the Front.

Personal experience.

For Dates and Terms Apply to

THE PLAYERS

162 Tremont Street BOSTON

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 14, at 3

PIANOFORTE RECITAL by

Martha Baird

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50 cents, at

Jordan Hall Box Office

MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18, at 2.30

KREISLER

In a Recital of Violin Music

CARL LAMSON, Accompanist

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. On Sale,

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 15, at 3

PIANO FÉLIX FOX

E. FERIK, Viola, assisting

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c, Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL

THREE CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS

The Flonzaley Quartet

On Thurs. Eve., Nov. 22, Jan. 24, March 14.

Season Tickets \$4, \$3, \$2. Sale opens Monday, Nov. 12.

## SUFFRAGISTS SEE PRESIDENT WILSON

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Says She Feels He Is Going to Do All He Can to Help Them

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Friday received Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President and Honorary President, respectively, of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio suffragists, and Mrs. Horace C. Stillwell and Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, representing the suffragists of Indiana.

The purpose of the visit on the part of the suffrage leaders was to thank the President for his assistance in the recent New York campaign, and to lay before him the national suffrage situation, particularly in respect to what they spoke of as the inequality and injustice of legislation which permits New York women to vote but denies that right to women of other states.

"The President listened to all that we had to say with apparent interest and asked us many questions," said Mrs. Catt. "We stated to him the political situation as viewed by suffragists since the victory in New York and since the reversal by the courts and by a very fraudulent referendum of the suffrage laws in Indiana and Ohio."

"We made clear to him that we believe it is the duty of the nation to grant the federal amendment now, in order that the women may be saved the expense and long struggle which is involved by state referenda. We are all agreed about this and anxious that the federal amendment should pass the Sixty-fifth Congress."

"We have recognized ever since our Atlantic City convention a year or more ago, when the President said he was going to fight with us, that he was at heart a very sincere suffragist. The National Woman's Suffrage Association and its auxiliaries have asked a great many favors of him in the last year and he has done his best to grant every one."

"Today we outlined to him the program we have before us, and he said he did not see any reason why we should not carry it out. We asked if he could do anything to assist that campaign and he gave us renewed assurance of his sincere friendship for our cause. We believe that he is going to do anything that he can do to help us."

## NATIONAL STANDARD WAGE FOR SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau  
LONDON, England—The Shipping Controller announced at the beginning of October, that he had recently set up an interdepartmental committee, known as the mercantile marine conciliation committee, to deal expedi-

tiously with cases of difference between shipowners and seamen, and that, as a result of the work of this body, he was satisfied as to the expediency of establishing a national rate or rates of wages, and that machinery was being perfected for the purpose. The Shipping Controller now announces that the proposed national rates will be determined shortly, and that they will be retrospective to the date of signing articles, but not earlier than Oct. 6, 1917.

At a conference held at the Ministry of Shipping recently, an interim decision was made advancing the rate of wages for foreign-going ships for seamen to £11 and for firemen to £11 10s. These rates to rule at all United Kingdom ports, and to be without prejudice to the national port rates to be determined by the national board. The rates for petty officers and stewards are to be advanced in like proportion, and the men in coasting and home-trade steamers are to be similarly entitled to new rates to be determined by the national board at a level corresponding to the foreign-going steamer rates.

It is announced that the remuneration of officers and of engineers will also be forthwith reviewed by the national board, and that the determinations arrived at are also to be retrospective as in the case of the seamen and firemen.

The effect of this arrangement, and the national object aimed at, is to create, for every port in the United Kingdom, uniform and standard rates of pay.

Clauses for insertion in all articles of agreement opened after Oct. 6 have been prepared, which will give effect to this decision, and the controller appeals to all who are now serving on short-term articles not to hold up their ships, but to recognize that the new national rates will be applied to them as from the date of signing new articles, or, in the case of coasting vessels, from the date of first leaving a United Kingdom port.

## NOT "CONSCRIPTS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, Canada's new Minister of Militia, objects to the name "conscript" being applied to the Dominion drafted soldiers. "I object to that word," he said, "because these men hesitated to enlist until the Government called them, and I do not blame them. No man has a right to tell another his duty. That is for the State to do."

He said that the men who have failed to apply for exemption will be regarded under the Military Service Act as soldiers and may be treated as defaulters. They could either be sent to prison or placed in camps until sent overseas. Quebec city, which has hitherto held back in the matter of registrations, has come along with a rush. In two days there were nearly 6000 claims for exemption and only 14 reports for service. Since the issue of the proclamation the claims for exemption throughout Canada total 188,733 and reports for service 15,393. The cities leading in this respect are Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver.

## EJECTMENTS FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order forbidding the ejectment of workmen from their dwellings in Barrow-in-Furness and in certain districts in the vicinity where the work of providing, repairing, storing, and transporting of war material is being carried out, as calculated to hamper the work being carried out in these districts.

## COAL RULINGS IN TENNESSEE

State Fuel Administrator Explains Order of Preference to Be Employed in Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—W. E. Meyer, Fuel Administrator for Tennessee, says the Government has correct data as to the output of all mines in this State. He added that there is sufficient coal at present for all purposes. According to Mr. Meyer, the Government will at any time, when it seems necessary, commandeer the coal to prevent hoarding, to assure an equitable distribution, and to supply consumers at reasonable prices. "First, there must be an abundance of coal for all of the factories of the country that are engaged in the making of war materials," he says.

"Next, the people must have sufficient coal, properly conserved, to keep them comfortable. Then, if there is a sufficient supply, all of the industries that are making products not necessary to the prosecution of the war or for the needs of the people will get their supply." In order to deal with the situation adequately, Mr. Meyer will appoint an advisory board of 12 men from different sections of the State.

Nashville coal dealers have appeared before the administrator complaining that Kentucky coal cannot be sold in Nashville at \$5 without loss. The price has been \$5.70. Mr. Meyer has requested the dealers to name a fair price and will take the question under advisement.

Next, the people must have sufficient coal, properly conserved, to keep them comfortable. Then, if there is a sufficient supply, all of the industries that are making products not necessary to the prosecution of the war or for the needs of the people will get their supply." In order to deal with the situation adequately, Mr. Meyer will appoint an advisory board of 12 men from different sections of the State.

## TIME FOR EXEMPTION CLAIM EXPIRES TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The time allowed for men of the first class under the Military Service Act to report for duty or to claim exemption expires today, and weighty questions in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of the act have been under consideration by the Government and the members of the Military Service Council.

Men who have failed to apply for exemption will be regarded under the Military Service Act as soldiers and may be treated as defaulters. They could either be sent to prison or placed in camps until sent overseas. Quebec city, which has hitherto held back in the matter of registrations, has come along with a rush. In two days there were nearly 6000 claims for exemption and only 14 reports for service. Since the issue of the proclamation the claims for exemption throughout Canada total 188,733 and reports for service 15,393. The cities leading in this respect are Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hunt wherever you wish you'll not find better overcoat values than these Hart Schaffner & Marx military designs.

All-wool stylish; satisfaction guaranteed; many models to choose from; \$25 to \$60.

The Continental Clothing House

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

651-657 Washington Street, Cor. Boylston Street

## "Good Sense," A Friendly Shoe



In line and in leather the Coward Good Sense Shoe has a quality of rare comfort.

It is a friendly shoe, made for men and women who appreciate complete ease in footwear. A favorite of 50 years' standing, yet worn more today than ever.

Foot-shaped, without a tight corner anywhere, Good Sense allows a perfect comfort of movement. Made to cling comfortably at the heel and fit the ankle snugly. The softest selected leather used throughout.

James S. Coward  
262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.  
(Near Warren St.)  
Mail Orders Filled  
Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe



## WORK OF COUNTY AGENT IS PRAISED

United States Department of Agriculture Pays a Tribute to Diligence and Intelligent Methods of These Leaders

The work of the county agent in the eastern, northern and western part of the United States has helped materially in increasing the size, quality and value of the crops, in advising farmers as to improved methods and in encouraging those who were about ready to fall by the wayside. The work of the county agent is essentially that of leadership, and the United States Department of Agriculture pays a marked tribute to the diligence and intelligent methods pursued by these captains of husbandry.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the number of county agents in the eastern, northern and western states increased from 492 to 542. Every State has taken up the work and three of them, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Delaware have an agent for each county. The states with the next largest proportion of county agents in order are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania. Since July 1 the efficiency of the work has been still further recognized, especially in connection with the war emergency needs, so that the number of county agents now on duty is estimated at 25 per cent more than in the spring.

County agent work, according to the definition of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, is an organized method of carrying on agricultural extension in a county through a permanent leader, chosen locally, and representing the State College of Agriculture and the Federal Department, and also the farmers acting through a local organization known as the farm bureau. The Federal Department, however, does not deal directly with the farm bureau or the county agent, but only through the State College of Agriculture.

The county agent is chosen because of his good judgment; sympathy with farm problems, enthusiasm for farm work, knowledge of farming conditions and the ideas of the farmer, clearness in thought and expression, tact, resourcefulness, farm experience, industry, and practical knowledge of agriculture. It is recognized that these requirements demand a man of exceptional ability, but the work is exceptionally high in character. In some counties, notably in New York, the work of the county agent has been broadened and increased by the assistance of a woman leader, who has gone into the farmer's kitchen and pointed out improvements and spoken words of encouragement, to the housekeeper, while the agent was out on the farm. Indeed it is reported that one of the causes of the large majority for women's suffrage in the New York election was the ability and enterprise shown by women assistants of the county agents of the State.

The value of the encouragement and advice of the county agent was shown not long ago in the experience of an eastern farmer who had about 100 hogs to feed, with corn selling above \$2 a bushel. The hogs averaged 150 pounds each, but to market them at that weight would have meant a loss to the farmer, while to continue feeding them on corn at \$2 a bushel was also a losing proposition. The advice of the county agent was sought, and a cheaper ration was worked out, containing three pounds of corn, three of oats and one of gluten. The hogs being full sized so far as bone was concerned, all that was needed was fattening food, and with this feed the farmer was able within a short time to market his 100 hogs at an average weight of 190 pounds at a top price of \$19.35 a hundred, or \$591, which was more than double what he would have received before he changed the ration through the advice of the county agents.

There have been hundreds of similar instances in which the county agent has saved the farmer from loss, and has at the same time encouraged him to continue the operation of an almost necessary industry.

## NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER NEW SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—In reconstructing the national service scheme it has been found desirable to make considerable modifications in connection with national service volunteers. A new scheme has been formulated with a view to meeting urgent requirements for labor which may arise from time to time in connection with work of national importance.

It is proposed to obtain men as they are required from less essential industries. As demands arise, men of the type required and of the number actually wanted will be invited to enroll as war work volunteers. Arrangements are being made by which the demand for labor in undertakings of national importance will be accurately and regularly ascertained and registered, so that lists of all vacancies which have to be filled can be compiled and published from day to day in each locality. War work volunteers will be asked to sign an enrollment form on which they engage to undertake work of national importance either for the duration of a particular job, or for a year.

There will be three categories of war work volunteers, designated respectively war worker volunteer (trade), war worker volunteer (general), and war worker volunteer (special). The first of these categories

will be obtained by trade committees composed of employers and workmen; and the men so obtained will be placed by the committees in vacancies selected by them from lists supplied to them. The committees will utilize the employment exchanges for transferring the men, e. g., for obtaining railway warrants.

The other two classes will be obtained and dealt with by the employment exchanges. The war worker volunteer (general) class will consist of those who volunteer for a year, and the war worker volunteer (special) class of those who volunteer for a specific job. War work volunteers will receive, on transfer, the rate of wages they were receiving before they were transferred, or the time rate of the district to which they are transferred, whichever is the higher. If the volunteers are transferred to work away from their home, they will receive railway fares, and, under certain conditions, subsistence allowance, at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. per day for seven days a week. Volunteers enrolling for a year's service will, under certain conditions, receive out-of-work pay, or a guarantee of employment for six months.

Arrangements will be made for communicating regularly lists of suitable vacancies to the trade committees, in order that they may enroll and transfer men from the trades they represent, and lists of vacancies and specific jobs in each locality and instructions where to apply will be obtainable at employment exchanges.

Any man suitable for the work for which men are required will be eligible to enroll as a war worker volunteer. This will not limit in any way the existing arrangements for the enrollment of war munition volunteers.

The enrollment of national service volunteers under the old scheme will cease, and those who have already been enrolled, and have not been transferred as such to work of national importance, but will continue under the terms and conditions under which they were transferred until the expiration of the jobs on which they were engaged, when they will, if vacancies for which they are suitable are available, be invited to enroll under the new terms.

Professional men (other than medical men) will not be invited to enroll as war worker volunteers, but offers of work from them will be dealt with by the existing Professional and Business Register, which has been organized by the Ministry of National Service. When suitable vacancies occur, professional men who have been placed on the register will be used for reinforcement or as substitutes for men of similar qualifications and type who have undertaken military service or other work of national importance.

Special arrangements have been made with regard to medical men in conjunction with professional organizations and committees. The foregoing arrangements in connection with war worker volunteers do not apply to aliens, who will continue to be enrolled as national service volunteers, and those who have already enrolled will not be released from the obligations they have undertaken. A special register of aliens enrolled as national service volunteers will be kept, and they will be given facilities for suitable employment on work of national importance as and when the vacancies occur. It is believed by the Minister of National Service that many aliens of friendly or neutral origin who have resided for a long time in England and have become identified with its interests, will welcome this opportunity of showing practical sympathy with the allied cause.

## CONVENTION BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Y. M. C. A. convention was brought to a close on Monday night by a well-attended public meeting, which was addressed, among others, by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the City Council. In the course of his remarks, the speaker said the world would never be the same after the war. Labor had come to the front as a distinct force, over 65 per cent of the men fighting being classed as manual laborers. On their return they would have to receive a higher recognition, socially and economically, than ever before.

## ARCTIC EXPLORER TELLS OF HIS TRIP

Donald B. McMillan Lectures on Experience in Northland to Bowdoin Club

A 10,000-mile trip through the polar regions was described by Donald B. McMillan, the recently returned Arctic explorer, at the monthly meeting of the Bowdoin Club of Boston on Friday night. He told of his four years' experiences in the northland and gave a vivid description of his 150-mile dash over the polar seas in quest of "Crockerland."

Upon returning to the United States, Mr. McMillan announced that he had found "Crockerland" to be a myth. He related how he had seen the supposed shores of this new continent from a distance and so realistic did they seem that he said he even selected the spot for his landing place, when he should reach there. But when he arrived at the spot, it had vanished. To make doubly sure that what he had seen from afar was a nonentity, the explorer pushed a futile 32 miles beyond the place where the vision had appeared. Under him was nothing but deep water, he said, a sounding line being sent down to a depth of 500 feet without striking bottom.

At Etah, Mr. McMillan said, where the party established headquarters, they built an eight-room house which was a source of much wonderment to the Eskimos. The natives visited the place, and on one occasion, he said, 60 of them slept overnight on the floors. The structure was equipped with electric lights and telephone system, and was maintained at comfortable temperature during the four years with less than 35 tons of coal. So comfortably situated was the party that Mr. McMillan said he actually regretted to see the Neptune, in command of Capt. Robert Bartlett, arrive to take the explorers back to civilization.

Mr. McMillan's party reached Finlay land and mapped the coast of Ellsmere land, collecting many specimens of birds and animals collected by the Arctic. At Cape Thomas Hubbard the party found traces of the Peary explorations and brought back a piece of Peary's flag. The talk was illustrated by 130 colored lantern slides.

## LORD RHONDDA ON BRITISH MEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—It will be recalled that some time ago the War Cabinet fixed the following scale of maximum prices per hundredweight live weight for home-grown beef for the army: September 74s., October 72s., November and December 67s., and from Jan. 1, 1918, 60s., and the corresponding maximum wholesale prices of home-grown beef (dead weight) for civilian consumption were fixed by the Ministry of Food as follows: Per stone of 8 lbs., September 8s. 8d., October 8s. 4d., November and December 8s., January 1918, 7s. 4d.

The fixing of the price from January at 60s. per hundredweight live weight has caused considerable discontent among farmers and representations have been made to Lord Rhondda that the low price in January will lead to animals being rushed to market before the close of the year and a consequent shortage of meat in spring. At a recent conference of representatives of farmers' organizations in the United Kingdom, at which the President of the Board of Agriculture and Sir Beville Stanier, M. P., were also present, the Food Controller announced his willingness to continue the operation of the December price of 67s. per hundredweight live weight for army cattle and 8s. per stone of 8 lbs. dead weight for civilian supplies, and to postpone the coming into operation of the lowest maximum price until the end of June, 1918.

Lord Rhondda referred to the figures which had been published recently for the purpose of showing that the maximum prices fixed for meat were unremunerative to the farmer. He pointed out that he had only received estimates and hardly any exact figures based on accounts, and so far as they had been examined they appeared to err upon the side of charging up the products of the farm at much too high a rate. Further they assumed that in January no farmer would get more than 60s. live weight for his beast. This price applied to second-grade cattle of a description preferred by the army. Cattle of a higher quality would in any case get a higher price. Indeed beasts yielding 60 per cent meat, if sold at the maxi-

mum prices fixed for civilian meat of 7s. 4d. per stone, would realize practically 70s. live weight. He knew that the leaders of the farmers' organizations realized as much as he did the danger of the high prices for cattle in the middle of the year, but he was glad to say that, although the price of other commodities had not yet been checked, during the past few weeks the wholesale prices of meat had been steadily coming down.

Continuing, Lord Rhondda said he recognized that there was a serious danger of a general shortage of meat next year. There was a general world famine in meat, to which Mr. Hoover had recently drawn attention in the United States. Other countries were already on meat rations; Germany, for example, only allowed about one pound of meat per head per week, and if the voluntary appeal for economy, which was now being made by Sir Arthur Yapp, failed, he would without hesitation have to apply compulsory rationing in the United Kingdom. He was bearing this in mind in making his future arrangements.

Referring to the prices of store cattle, Lord Rhondda said that though the price was not as low as he had hoped, supplies of stores were now rapidly coming into the market; indeed there had been on the market 50 per cent more in the past weeks than in the corresponding weeks of last year. They were, he knew, mainly interested at the moment in the question of the price of cattle. He felt it his duty to say that he must remain obdurate on the maintenance of the 60s. live weight basis as the figure which he intended should be ultimately reached.

Several deputations, Lord Rhondda continued, had urged on him that the price in January should be practically the same as at present obtained, viz., 72s. This he could not agree to. He was, however, prepared to continue the operation of the December price, viz., 67s. per hundredweight live weight for army cattle and 8s. per stone of 8 lbs. dead weight for civilian supplies, and to postpone the coming into operation of the lowest maximum price until the end of June, 1918. He was willing to adopt this course owing to the probable world shortage of meat next spring, and the consequent necessity of encouraging production. Farmers must reckon their profits over a period, and base their calculations on the whole of their operations.

With regard to milk, he thought they recognized that farmers had been treated generously. The decision as to the maximum milk price was reached by the Cabinet in April last, before he took up office, and he trusted that farmers would respond by securing ample supplies throughout the winter. He had serious misgivings as to the effect of the high price of milk on poor families and he hoped to be able to make some arrangement by which milk would be available at cheaper prices for children.

In the discussion that followed Lord Rhondda's statement the opinion was generally expressed that the postponement of the lowest maximum price would check the slaughter of immature cattle and secure increased supplies during the spring months.

## UNITED STATES GIVES CANADA SHELL ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Negotiations conducted by the Imperial Munitions Board at Washington have resulted in the placing of a large order for 75-mm. shells to be produced from Canadian plants for the United States Government. It is stated that from 5,000,000 to 7,500,000 shells will, under this arrangement, be produced in Canada during the first seven months of 1918.

The Imperial Munitions Board will act for the United States Government in placing the contracts and supervising the production of these shells in Canada.

The United States Ordnance Department will supply the steel and component parts. The Canadian manufacturers will forge the steel, and machine and assemble the shells. The Dominion Government, which has co-operated in the negotiations, will, through the Department of Customs, only receive the entry of steel and components into Canada and their reshipment as shells to the United States.

Canada welcomes the news owing to the sharp decline in British orders for shells in Canada recently. The present transaction involves many millions of dollars. The hope is expressed that the United States Government may find it desirable to make use of further equipment in Canada which is not now employed in the production of shells for the British Government.

## CONTINUED MAKING OF BEER ASSAILED

Masonic Observer Urges Government Measures to Stop Its Manufacture in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Masonic Observer for Nov. 3, 1917, devotes almost its entire front page to a plea against the continued manufacture of beer. The appeal emphasizes the car shortage in the United States and asserts that while, as a result of this shortage, the crop of potatoes may be largely ruined by freezing unless cars are made available for shipment, at the same time "thousands of refrigerator cars are regularly assigned to breweries and in daily use on the railroads of the United States, loaded to full capacity, carrying beer for saloons and blind pigs."

The appeal reads as follows: "OUR INCONSISTENT GOVERNMENT WHAT IT ASKS—WHAT IT DOES Eat Potatoes—Save Wheat."

This country has grown the largest crop of potatoes ever known in its history, but freezing will ruin much of it unless cars are made available to ship them. A tremendous car shortage exists for use in moving valuable food products urgently needed, but thousands of refrigerator cars are regularly assigned to breweries and in daily use on the railroads of the United States, loaded to full capacity, carrying beer for saloons and blind pigs.

"Millions of bushels of wheat wanted for food, but millions of bushels of barley wasted for beer, when an order from the Government closing the breweries could save it."

It is right that we should save to serve.

It is wrong for the Government to permit waste in enormous quantities of the same foods they ask us to painstakingly substitute and use here with rigid economy that others better adapted for use abroad on the fighting front may be made available there in abundance.

How much longer must this waste continue?

Is it more important that beer be hauled regularly and supplied to debauch our people, soldiers and sailors included, that barley shall be turned into worse than waste to furnish fat profits for an unprincipled, unscrupulous few, than it is to "Save Food and Win the War"?

Make it plain to those in authority, in no uncertain language, that you emphatically condemn this glaring inconsistency between the savings urged by the Government and the waste permitted by the Government; that for the period of the war Americans demand nothing less than the fullest use of all means at hand for the conduct of the war and prompt suppression of every industry, thing or individual that even in the least degree tends to impair or interfere with its successful prosecution.

Take action as individuals and organizations; write or telegraph your personal messages and your united resolutions of protest. Do it now. Elsewhere in the paper the follow-

ing statement on the question of use of beer in the United States is added: "There was a time when we listened with some degree of respect to the man who said, 'I never use whiskey or any other strong liquors; I confine my drinking entirely to beer in moderate quantities,' a time when the 'German Beer Garden,' with its attractive, homey surroundings looked to be, on its face, at least, reasonably respectable and decent, but that time is not now."

"The German and Austrian boast has been that they were sober nations, daily drinkers of beer, but in moderation, and not given to the use of strong drinks."

"These two nations are demonstrating, as no one ever expected to see it demonstrated, the truth of scientific claims that beer drinking was slower to show its damaging results than distilled liquors in both the individual and the nation, but that in the long run it was even more debasing, demoralizing and brutalizing to its users."

"Shall we continue the breweries and the sale of beer?"

"Shall we make 'Huns' of Americans by the beer process, for the private profit of brewery stockholders and the blood money derived from the business by our Government in the form of taxes. No enemy across the water is more of a menace to our country in peace or war than the combined liquor interests of the United States. We have stopped the distillers from distilling, but have allowed the sale of liquor already distilled. We still permit the breweries to run."

"Demand a clean-up and a clean-out of the entire business. Demand it now. Stop the whole booze business and the savings of sober workers invested in bonds will roll into the treasury of our Government like a mighty flood to help win the war."

## POULTRY CLUBS ARE FORMED AT MALDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Measures to prevent possible poultry shortages next year are being started this week in Malden by a systematic organization of poultry clubs among grammar school pupils of the city who now own some poultry. This organization work is carried on under the direction of Miss Mabel E. Turner, the public school supervisor of gardens, in connection with a national movement of junior extension work conducted by the state agricultural colleges.

Seven clubs have been organized and their regular work has already been begun. Weekly reports are to be kept by the club members showing the daily portions of grain, grit, and shells given the birds, the total amount of time spent in caring for them, and the number of eggs obtained. Each month summary reports of the work accomplished will be sent to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which is conducting competitive contests for such clubs in all parts of the State. The clubs will meet weekly and discuss problems encountered in their work and improvements and remedies which may be proposed.

## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

The following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys: Crib—Bapt. Arthur E. Swampscott, Mass. Adhesive—Brabook, George H., Boston, Mass.

Successive Non-interference Signal Box—Cole, Frederick W., Newton Highland, Mass. Attachment for Looms—Desmarais, Joseph V., New Bedford, Mass.

Row-Boat Seat—Gothwalt, Joel L., Boston, Mass. Cutter Sharpening Device—Hamilton, Hugh R., Worcester, Mass.

Automatic Load Dispatching and Delivering Apparatus—Jennings, Chester S., Boston, Mass. Circular Knitting Machine—Larkin, Walter, Boston, Mass.

Lasting Machine—Merrick, Frank W., Boston, Mass. Signal—Murphy, Harold T., Springfield, Mass.

Means for Applying Stitch Receiving Ribs to Insoles—Foote, Jesse V., Abington, Mass. Radiator Wall Bracket—Reed, Richard D., Westfield, Mass.

Seal—Reynolds, Charles J., Melrose, Mass. Door Attachment—Ringnette, Ella, North Attleboro, Mass.

Elevating Truck—Ruckes, Michael, Chippewa, Mass. Knob Bolt Lock—Silverstein, Morris L., Methuen, Mass.

Beading Machine—Smith, William E., Lynn, Mass. Combination Pad Lock, Gage—Somers, John R., Charlestown, Mass.

Temple Thread Cutter for Looms—Stimpson, Edward S., Hopedale, Mass. Dandy Roll and Other Like Devices Such as Cylinder, Molds, etc.—Trotman, Walter K., Holyoke, Mass.

Concrete Building Construction—Tucker, Edward A., Winchester, Mass. Making a Celluloid Article—Wilcox, Joseph, Athol, Mass.

## EMPLOYEES FINED FOR LIQUOR USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—At a Rotary Club "service" banquet, held here recently, J. Leslie Pidgeon of Toronto, Canada, the international president of Rotary clubs, presiding, Dean Marquis of the Ford Motor Company made an address on fraternity between employees and employers. Explaining the efforts made by his company to cope with the problem of drink, Mr. Marquis said:

"When a man becomes intoxicated, and thereby incapacitated, we fine him so much for each day of absence; it usually comes to about \$20. This fine we take out of his income, and then a representative of the company goes with him to distribute the amount of his fine or what has been purchased with it to the deserving poor. This we consider a good charity project as well as a punishment to the offender."

Fair List Prices



**Mark!**

*The Red/Hallmark of Tire Quality*

YOU can always tell a Silvertown Cord Tire by its graceful lines, but you make sure of it by the RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND, the hall-mark of tire quality inlaid neatly on its side-wall. Note as you pass tires that you find tires with the Red-Double-Diamond trademark on motor cars of modish appearance only.

**GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES**

Which dress a car with an individual style, also lift it to a new level of comfort and service. The Red-Double-Diamond outside means a CABLE-CORD, TWO-PLY, RUBBER-FUSED body inside—the real cord tire body, found only in Silvertowns.


The smartness outside tastefully clothes the strength and durability inside—a sinewy tire body, immune to tire heat (internal friction), and free from tire trouble.

You are proud of a car with Silvertowns.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, The City of Goodrich, Akron, Ohio  
Goodrich also makes the famous fabric tires—Black Safety Treads


**BOSTON BRANCH, 851-857 Boylston Street**  
Telephone Back Bay 4670

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"



Every Hess-Bright Ball Bearing, during its manufacture, must survive tests far more severe than it will ever undergo in actual use. Those tests are standardized and each bearing must meet their exacting requirements.

That manufacturing policy, faithfully pursued, has earned for the Hess-Bright its reputation for consistent dependability—for uniform endurance throughout long, hard service.



Hess-Bright's Conrad Patents are Thoroughly Adjudicated.

Hess-Bright Distributors for Retail Trade in Every City of Importance.



## AUSTRIA AND THE DALMATIAN ISSUE

Dr. Wekerle's Restatement of Hungary's Claim to Dalmatia Argues Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Dr. Wekerle's references, in his opening speech as Hungarian Premier, to Austria-Hungarian relations, and to the Dalmatian question did not pass unnoticed in the Austrian press, and while the German section of the latter eagerly welcomed his condemnation of the Czech-Slovak and Southern Slav movements, it was by no means so pleased with his reiteration of Hungary's claim to Dalmatia. Indeed, criticism ran so high that the Neue Freie Presse was eventually requested to publish the following statement by "a personage in close touch with the Hungarian Premier": The Premier has noted with surprise the manner in which his reference to Dalmatia has been misconstrued in various Austrian circles, although both Hungarian and Croatian law guarantees Hungary's legal claim to Dalmatia. This claim is also included in the title of the Ban of Croatia, and, above all, in the title taken by the Sovereign at the coronation. Moreover, the present is not the first time that the reincorporation of Dalmatia has been the subject of a government declaration. It has been included in nearly every speech outlining their programs made by Hungarian premiers since 1867. It is to be gathered from Dr. Wekerle's utterance that, in view of the more far-reaching Southern Slav demands, he was rather intent on setting forth the legal position, and on announcing that he would respect the legal basis. In so doing he placed a limit upon the far-reaching Southern Slav demands both as concerns Austrian territory, and the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In this connection it may also be recalled that this question came up during the premiership of Herr von Beck, who stated at that time before the Austrian Parliament that no alteration concerning the territory of Dalmatia or any other region, could be effected without the cooperation of the Austrian Legislature. This legal view still prevails and the Hungarian Government does not dream of assuming a different standpoint. By thus confining its claims to the legal realm, it closed the way to a challenge on the part of Austria.

We publish this statement which is intended to soften the impression produced on the whole of Austrian public opinion by the opening up of the Dalmatian question, wrote the Neue Freie Presse. There would be unanimous opposition in Austria to a separation of Dalmatia, to an assignment of this Crown land to Hungary, and to the loss of the Dalmatian coast. We are waging the war in common with Hungary in order to preserve our territorial integrity, and cannot end the fight with a diminution of territory resulting from legal conquests.

The Vienna organ followed up these remarks the next day with a leading article on the subject of Dalmatia in which it severely criticized Hungary for reasserting her claim to the province, at a time when both Italy and Serbia were intent on establishing a similar claim, and England was bent on the internationalization of the relations between the Southern Slav peoples. Neither the monarchy, nor even Hungary, one, it wrote, can gain anything by reviving this controversy and dragging the future of Dalmatia into the world war. The enemy will make the declarations that convey the impression that Dalmatia is to some extent an estate without an owner, and that it has no firm connection with the states of the monarchy, a pretext for his demands. The national movement in the Southern Slav territories of the monarchy will be intensified by the revival of the Dalmatian question. England desires to internationalize the future of Dalmatia. For these reasons alone this controversy within the monarchy should not have been allowed to come officially to the surface.

The coast of Dalmatia, continued the Neue Freie Presse, is a vital necessity for Austria. Some years ago there began frequent talk of reaching the Dalmatian coast from Istria by an insular railway. Perhaps these plans failed on account of the cost and the technical difficulties; perhaps also because Hungary had already built a railway connection. But the idea was that for our intercourse with the Balkans we must have an independent, direct route, subject to no fiscal control but our own. The securing of this freedom of transport must constitute one of the most important items of the Ausgleich now to be concluded with Hungary. If the Dalmatian coast were taken from us, Austria would be entirely cut off from the Balkans, and her industry would be confined to what Hungary offered her, in return for high counter-concessions, by treaty right in the Ausgleich.

We have sacrificed many hundreds of thousands of men in order to secure our free economic development toward the east. It is proposed that the war shall end for Austria with the loss of a province defended at great sacrifice, and the wrenching away of her connection with the Balkans. It is pro-

posed that we shall in future reach Serbia, Bulgaria and the Aegean only via Hungarian territory, and not under the aegis of our own fiscal authority. No one who takes his stand on the basis of justice in international dealings can demand this. Hence the importance of the statement we published yesterday from a quarter in close touch with the Hungarian Premier. In it it is recalled that a former Premier, Herr von Beck, declared that no alteration of our territory could be effected without the cooperation of the Legislature. It is added that this legal point of view still prevails, and that the Hungarian Government does not think of assuming a different standpoint. From Dr. Wekerle's experience in statecraft and his insight nothing else was to be expected.

## Y. M. C. A. TO EXTEND WORK IN YORKSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—A conference of the Young Men's Christian Association was recently held in Leeds to discuss the program of the association's work in Yorkshire after the war. A booklet has been published containing the outline of a scheme for enlarging and developing the work already in hand. It is proposed that commissions should be established in every town and rural area to study the conditions bearing upon the lives of the men and boys in the district. It is hoped that a Y. M. C. A. will be established in every town in Yorkshire with a population of 5000 and over. In large towns it is proposed to establish suburban branches of the association and in the smaller ones buildings answering to the soldiers' huts. Another project is the linking up of existing organizations for boys, and the training of boys as leaders. An extension of the association's work on its military side by the formation of permanent and summer camps is also proposed.

Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P., was the chief speaker at the conference, and in his address he laid special stress on the need of preparation for the problems that would arise after the war. A great part of the work of the country after the war would, he said, be done by the young men, six million or so in number, who were now fighting their battles. The Y. M. C. A. had gained the soldiers' affection and it must not lose the great opportunities that lay before it. The first thing they must do when the soldier came back was to greet him as they had greeted and welcomed him at the front. He would be a different man from what he had been when he went away. Those who had lived in the slums, would have found the joy of comradeship and learnt the zest of the open air. These tastes they ought to be able to continue and develop, and it would be a good thing if every man when he came back was made an honorary member of the Y. M. C. A. for three or six months by virtue of his active service. The men would be accustomed in a new way, some to lead and others to look to leadership; and this material would be of tremendous importance in shaping the new life now growing up. The problems of the returned soldier and of the growing youth were really interlocked with one another, and the Y. M. C. A. ought to be the "G. H. Q." for the boy work of the district. All organizations concerned with boy welfare, he stated, confessed that they could do twice as much if they had the leaders. Those leaders might be supplied from the splendid reservoir of the Y. M. C. A. if the case of the returned soldier was rightly handled.

BRITISH M. P.'S TO VISIT INDIA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is understood that Mr. Montagu has invited the Earl of Donoughmore, K. P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, and Mr. Charles Roberts, M. P., to accompany him to India, and that they have accepted his invitation. As stated by him in the House of Commons on Aug. 20, his visit to India is for the purpose of free and informal exchange of opinion with the Viceroy, the Government of India, and others, on the matters of policy then announced. He will confine himself to consultative and deliberative work of this kind. He will, of course, while in India, make no public announcement of policy, and business as between India and England will continue to be conducted through the regular channels of the Government of India and the Council of India. During the absence of the Secretary of State for India, Lord Islington will represent him in Parliament and in the Ministry.

Eastern Steamship Lines  
BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., at 6 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland on Weds. and Sat. only for New Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.  
PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 6 P. M. for Portland (For Day Trip see International Line).  
INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mondays at 9 A. M., for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.  
YARMOUTH LINE  
Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.  
Leave Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.  
Tickets and information at Wharf Offices also City Office, 245 Washington St., Tel. Main 2284, and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

"Old Point & Norfolk Trips"  
From Boston, Grand 1000-mile trip, meals and hotel included, \$18.00  
Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.  
C. H. MAYNARD, Art., Pier 2, Northern Ave.  
City Ticket Office, 245 Washington St., Boston.

AUSTRALIA  
MONTELU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND  
Rapid sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE  
For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 825 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Somerset St., Vancouver, B. C.

Style, Quality Economy  
THE THREE ESSENTIALS  
Lucille Styles are distinctive yet reasonable. Low rent, buying and selling experience is the answer.  
Coats Suits  
Dresses Millinery  
A visit to our shop will convince you that our values cannot be duplicated.  
Lucille Shop  
Fifth Floor  
Rapha Building  
State and Adams Streets  
CHICAGO

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Strikes in the United States

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Five hundred strikes of one sort or another, including all industrial disturbances listed by the Federal Department of Labor, have occurred since the United States entered the war, as compared with 144 in the corresponding period of 1916. This record is startling, perhaps, if one recalls the assurances from prominent labor leaders when the war began that industrial strife would be reduced to a minimum. In some cases, it must be admitted, the strikers seemed to be eager to use their power to force concessions even without regard for the nation's interests in the war. The irreconcilable attitude of the workmen in the ship-building plants on the Pacific coast has been somewhat beyond one's comprehension at this distance; and the grumbling over the decision of the Labor Adjustment Board on the minimum wage scale in the shipping industry may confirm some people in uncomplimentary views of labor-union performances. It is evident that the government administrators have many delicate and ticklish situations to face, and that now and then a firm front may be urgently required unless the Government is to be overborne. In most cases of labor troubles, however, it will be found that the workmen are plagued by the high prices of food and clothing and feel that the wage increases are only a fair offset to increased expenses of living. They must be met in a just and liberal spirit.

The Negro in the War

GREENVILLE (S. C.) NEWS.—The course of the Negro race has been highly creditable in this war. Upon barren soil fell the seeds of sedition and insurrection disseminated by German agents and pro-German newspapers in an attempt to incite the Negroes to an uprising against the United States. So far as we have observed, Negro leaders have been conspicuously free from treasonable utterances. Drafted Negroes have gone to the front as cheerfully as any other set of men and if history repeats itself, they will fight with signal bravery. The patriotism of these people will not be forgotten and should ever be kept in mind and taken into account for full credit in the adjustment of racial problems.

Price of Potatoes

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—Board of Trade men are strongly inclined to challenge the statement in those columns that the potato price is an outrage. They may and they may not be right in their assertion that conditions are such as to justify the price, but right or wrong the high price continues to be an outrage upon those who are compelled to pay it. In other terms, if the laws of supply and demand operate to keep the potato price high and threaten to carry it still higher, while the prices of other commodities fall to yield to the operation of the same laws and remain high in spite of them, then the potato price is all the more an outrage. Where is the assurance that the potato crop is coming naturally and steadily to market? Are the produce men confident there is no hoarding of the crop for higher prices in the winter and spring?

## SCOTLAND READY FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Mr. J. W. Gulland, M. P., was the chief speaker at a temperance demonstration which was held in the Central Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. He declared that Scotland was prepared for prohibition, and yet the Government discussed and doubted and vacillated. While they were making up their minds other nations had acted. The Government seemed to be frightened lest there should be some uprising of the people. He did not believe that anything disastrous would happen if prohibition

The Harmony Cafeterias  
CHICAGO  
Continuous Cafeteria Service—7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.  
224-226 S. WABASH AVENUE  
21-23 S. WABASH AVENUE  
21-23 S. DEARBORN STREET  
22 W. RANDOLPH STREET

For fifty years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Paints and Electrical Supplies.  
The incomparable and large assortment of merchandise that we stock together with fairness, service and polite attention has made us the leading Hardware House in Chicago.  
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.  
15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Brassieres & Corsets  
Different from any other Brassiere. Appealing strongly to discriminating women.  
Dunlap  
1409-1451 Masonic Temple, Chicago  
Telephone Cent. 5629

BAKERY DELICACIES  
Ice Cream and Confections  
Lunch Pastries  
Orders Promptly Filled and Delivered  
1317 E. 63rd Street, CHICAGO, ILL.  
Tel. Hyde Park 3789.

Carpet Cleaning Service  
RUGS  
Oriental and Domestic. Cleaned and Repaired by our careful approved methods. Highest references. Estimates furnished.  
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.  
4150 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO  
Phone Wellington 120-121

OUR COOKING BY WOMEN  
Has the Home Flavor. Cafeteria Service.  
GURNEY—22 S. Wabash Avenue  
MADISON—221 W. Madison Street  
UNION—267 W. Jackson Blvd.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

were put into effect. There had been none of the trouble that had been predicted when 10 o'clock closing and 10 o'clock opening had been introduced. Now was a particularly appropriate time for effecting prohibition, when they were becoming quite accustomed to restrictions in all the things that they ate, and if the Government only prohibited unnecessary drink with the same zeal that they restricted unnecessary food, they would be satisfied. He admitted that the Liquor Control Board had done well in many cases, but he wished they had a little more pluck and thoroughness in their operations. He believed that if they could get the proper lead in the matter the country would rise to it.

With regard to state purchase Mr. Gulland said there has been a sort of hint of its adoption by the Government. He was convinced that there was no demand for it in Scotland. On the other hand, there was a consensus of opinion against it, both on financial grounds and on temperance grounds. If the question were put to the people of Scotland whether the national money ought to be spent in buying public houses or providing houses for the people there would not be a moment's hesitation as to the verdict. If it took £6000 to purchase the 23 licenses in Annan, he asked how much it would take to purchase the 10,000 licenses in Scotland and the 126,000 in England. He added that he thought that there was a gathering volume of local opinion that the Annan experiment in state purchase had not been successful. If prohibition did not come sooner than 1920, they would in that year have the opportunity of voting prohibition. If they could not get anything sooner, let them educate and agitate to secure the great victory in 1920, which they believed would regenerate, purify, and sweeten the social life of the land.

A resolution was then moved by the Rev. John Galley, of Belfast, representing the Irish Temperance League, demanding that in the national interests a measure of wartime prohibition should be enacted without further delay. This was carried, and also a resolution moved by Mrs. Milne, Aberdeen, expressing satisfaction that the parliamentary franchise was to be conferred on the wives of electors, but regretting that married women were excluded from exercising the local government vote, and calling upon the Government to confer on married women the same rights in this respect as had been given in the parliamentary franchise.

ARKANSAS BETTER FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The great progress made by the better farming movement in Arkansas in the last few years is shown in reports this week of appropriations made by county quorum courts, nearly all of which made provision for county demonstration agents and canning club agents.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT

"Mexico, the Land That Has Stayed Behind and Why," is the subject of a lecture to be given by Mrs. Julia Dalrymple at a meeting of the Daughters of Vermont at the Hotel Vendome next Thursday. The meeting on Dec. 20 will be in honor of husbands, sons and daughters of members.

COSTUME TALK ON INDIA

Mrs. Mary Parker Dunning will entertain the McRose Highlands Woman's Club on Wednesday with a costume talk, "India and the Calling East." She will be assisted by Miss Clarendon Thompson who will sing songs appropriate to the subject.

Thanksgiving Bloom

Lilies of the Valley  
So pure, so fragrant, so entrancing  
Planted in our specially prepared Moss-fibre, this beautiful flower will grow and bloom inside 18 to 20 days.  
6 Pips ..... \$0.50  
12 Pips ..... \$1.00  
20 Pips ..... \$1.25  
100 Pips ..... \$6.00  
With sufficient of our moss-fibre to plant, and full directions, delivery included.  
H. H. BERGER & CO., NEW YORK.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, as well as one of the original members of that important antitrust arm of government which the Wilson Administration created to supplement the workings of the law and the legislative departments of government in enforcing antitrust standards of doing business, may be the Republican pro-war candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin, and this with the tacit backing of the Democratic Administration at Washington. Mr. Davies is one of the ablest men who has come into public life and prominence since the present century opened; and it would not be surprising if he were to make the change from the trade commission to the Senate, were he to be nominated by the Republicans as well as backed by the Wilson Democrats, for he has consistently stood by the more progressive policies of government. Wisconsin has championed. There is not the slightest suspicion of his intense American nationalism and his desire to see Germany defeated. On the social reform issues he could meet any demand that might be made, and on the other hand, he would sharply define the Administration's and the nation's policy as over against that of the naturalized Germans who are hostile to President Wilson. Mr. Davies is a University of Wisconsin graduate, a lawyer by profession, who made his mark in Wisconsin as an "attorney for the people," and as a party organizer, before he attracted the attention of Mr. Wilson, in 1912, by his service as a tactician and as a speaker in the presidential campaign. He was made Commissioner of Corporations in 1913, a position he held until made head of the trade commission. Intellectually and ethically he would do credit to the best traditions of the Senate.

Sir Henry L. Drayton, K. C., C. M. G., chief of the Board of Railway Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed controller of the production and distribution of electrical energy in the Province of Ontario. The railway commission of which he is the responsible head has powers like unto those of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States, except that they include telephone and telegraph rates as well as railway passenger and freight tariffs. Sir Henry has been named for his new post with its additional duties because he recently concluded an official authorized investigation of the production and distribution of electrical power generated at Niagara Falls by the Canadian corporations. Now he is given the power to enforce the decisions to which he came as an investigator, decisions that will limit the exportation of power to consumers on the American side, and yet not in a way to interfere with firms that are manufacturing munitions useful to the allied forces, whatever their name.

Professor Amy Hewes, head of the department of economics in Mt. Holy-

oke College, Massachusetts, is to be executive secretary of the committee on women in industry of the advisory commission of the United States Council of National Defense. She is to have her headquarters in Washington. Miss Hewes already has won an excellent reputation among students of sociology by her monographs and "studies" of special phases of industry, and has under her supervision a survey of certain conditions in the region of the Connecticut Valley that is near the college mentioned.

Edward A. Johnson, who will represent the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York State in the next Legislature at Albany, is a leader of the Negroes of New York City, and is the first man of his race to win such an honor at the hands of New York City electors. He is a liberally educated lawyer, who at one time was dean of the law department of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. While resident in that city he was elected an alderman. In his recent campaign Mr. Johnson had the support of the United Civic League of Harlem, which took the position that the large Negro population of Manhattan Borough deserved recognition in a practical fashion, especially if it could have as a spokesman and political symbol a competent candidate.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, who has recently retired from the command at Aldershot, to which he was appointed by Lord Kitchener on the outbreak of the war, is a Scotchman by birth and a distinguished British general, who has seen much service in various parts of the Empire. Educated at Glasgow Academy and Sandhurst, General Hunter joined the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, of which in time he became colonel. He served in several campaigns in Egypt and the Sudan, and was knighted after the Battle of Khartoum. In 1899 he was Governor of Omdurman. He also went through the Boer War and was chief of the staff during the siege of Ladysmith. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was made lieutenant-general. Later he was made commander of the Bombay forces of the Indian Army, and from 1910-13 was commander-in-chief at Gibraltar.

Carlos Castro Morales, Socialist, constitutionalist, and progressive, has been elected Governor of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, with a large majority over all competitors, so that the progressive policy of that advanced State of the southern Republic in its attitude toward education, land monopoly, severance of ties between state and church, as defined by former Governor Alvarado, will be continued. The new constitution of Mexico, with its provisions, controlled methods of holding the elections, and its ideals also had endorsement. Governor-elect Morales has been general manager of the united railways of Yucatan; he is a man of independence of character and knows how to sympathize with the masses.

## STARTING VICTORY LOAN IN CANADA

Plans for Flotation on Monday Next Now Complete—Wide Publicity Given Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has been very busy for weeks past arranging for the flotation of Canada's Victory Loan, the details of which are now completed. The subscription books will be opened on Monday next, and, in the meanwhile, every possible means is being taken to obtain as wide publicity for the loan as possible. One of the means taken by the committee in charge of the arrangements is for speakers, nominated by the committee, to speak a few words at every public meeting or gathering held throughout Canada.

In conformity with this plan, Mr. H. I. Thomas addressed a strong appeal to a large audience on Tuesday night who had gathered to hear a lecture on Christian Science delivered by Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick. In the course of his remarks, the representative of the loan committee said: "The campaign for the loan will begin on Monday in Ottawa and throughout Canada, and will last for a period of three weeks, the Canadian loan closing on Dec. 1. The Minister of Finance expects to have secured by that time three of four hundred thousand subscribers to the Victory Loan throughout Canada. To do this will be the greatest effort ever attempted in Canada and can only succeed through the whole-hearted cooperation of every citizen. I ask you all, individually and collectively, to give the canvassers your timely assistance and make this loan a success. This loan is not only patriotic, but is an investment of high order. The bonds are issued in denominations as low as \$50 and then a scale of \$100, \$500, \$1000, with interest at 5 1/2 per cent. I can see very little reason why anyone should refuse to participate in this attempt to raise money for Canada's war effort."

In the statement sent out by Sir Thomas White the following additional particulars are given:

Holders of Dominion of Canada debenture stock, due Oct. 1, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada war loan issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:

Debenture stock, due Oct. 1, 1919, at par and accrued interest.  
War loan bonds, due Dec. 1, 1925, at 97 1/2 and accrued interest. The two foregoing will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.  
War loan bonds, due Oct. 31, 1931, at 97 1/2 and accrued interest.  
War loan bonds, due March 1, 1937, at 96 and accrued interest.  
These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity of this issue.

## The Hampton Shops

A storehouse of delightful things with which to adorn the ideal room...



EVERY significant thing which helps in the beautifying or the adornment of the home is to be found, in its most exquisite expression, at the Hampton Shops with its eleven harmoniously composed Galleries of Display.

Not only Furniture—Hampton Reproductions and individual pieces of marked merit imported from the leading European Workshops and Ateliers—but a host of such things as contribute to the perfection of the well-arranged Room, may here be found. Among them are Writing Tables of unusual character and charm, with their attendant Desk Sets of daintily tooled leather from Italy or France; quaint-appearing Boxes for a diversity of uses; attractive bits of Waterford Glass; Lamps fashioned of fine Chinese Porcelains, besides those smaller pieces of Mahogany which follow the traditions of Chippendale, Sheraton and the Brothers Adam.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street New York

Decoration

Textiles

Furniture



## PLEA FOR STATE AID IN HOUSING

Drawbacks to So-Called Economic Rent in Great Britain Pointed Out—Question of Supreme Importance at Present

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Three years of war have not prevented fresh ideas of reconstruction policy from being brought forward, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that at no time has the necessity for preparation as regards setting the National House in order when peace is achieved, been grasped more clearly by the community. The housing and rehousing questions are second to none in importance, and for several reasons. The first is that it will be necessary to find employment for the demobilized army at once, to absorb the surplus labor, which unless absorbed in some well-thought plan of national reconstruction will weaken the economic position of the workers. The second reason is that the housing question requires prompt, though businesslike handling, because not only were the standard and provision of houses incommensurate with the needs of a better educated public before the war, but a total cessation of general building has caused the supply to drop far below the ordinary demand.

There is no need to rehearse the obvious facts or to labor the point that housing in Great Britain requires drastic improvement. The case has been made out sufficiently strongly to impress anybody who has given the matter a brief consideration, but the efforts of all the conferences which have been held and of all the deputations which have waited upon the president of the local Government Board have been directed toward finding a method by which decent houses could be provided at a rental which the poorest portion of the community could afford to pay.

Shortage and price of materials and the general dislocation of trade have not made building conditions easier, and it will be seen that if to these is added the problem of a high rate of interest to capital, the decision comes to be by the Government that special cases require special treatment is amply justified in the matter of rehousings for it it was hard to build a house at a low rent before the war, it is no easier to do it now.

In order to understand the decision of the Government to assist the whole housing question as one of national importance, it is necessary to look back to the housing policies which were promoted before the war. The Unionists brought in several bills in the sessions of 1913 and 1914. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen's bill passed its second reading and was referred to a committee, and another bill almost the same in its construction was introduced by Sir Randolph Baker. The bills met with considerable support from people of very varying political opinion, but the Government refused the financial urban and rural grants, which it was advised should be given to local authorities for building schemes, and the bills were, in consequence, withdrawn. The main contention of the Government was that grants-in-aid were merely doles, that they effected no fundamental change in the condition of affairs, and that they lowered wages. The real solution was to insist upon the workingman being paid a proper wage, so that he should be able to pay an economic rent for his house or cottage.

penny or three halfpence a week was not going to solve the housing problem. The question of land values is always under consideration and has yet to be dealt with, but it is obvious that delay in housebuilding will not expedite its adjustment or effect ultimate legislation with regard to it. Others opposed to state aid from the Central Government contend that subsidies will have the effect of stopping all improvements and that neglectful districts will get benefits to which their conduct has not entitled them. This, however, is only a half truth, for the pressure of public opinion and the raising of standards are bound to have their effect upon all local authorities, nor is there anything to be gained by punishing tenants for the misdeeds of those supposed to be the guardians of their interests.

The Liberals, of course, had their own housing policy, but they were insistent upon the fundamental point of wages legislation without which they felt all efforts, including government assistance, were doomed to failure. They threw the burden of responsibility upon local authorities, offered substantial grants in aid of local rates, proposed the appointment of officers whose duties should be to stimulate the work of local administration and report to the government, and they also were in favor of the State itself building houses in rural districts and letting them at economic rents.

Political opinion had, therefore, paved the way for the government decision to give state aid in some form or another. In November, 1914, it was announced that a free grant from the exchequer would be made, in addition to loans at cost price, in order to relieve local authorities and enable them to change customary rents, and in the July circular of this year Mr. Hayes Fisher stated that the Government would afford financial assistance to local authorities. The details as to how the money will be given are not yet worked out. The idea behind state aid, stated briefly, is to lift the burden from the shoulders of special classes and neighborhoods, on to the broader shoulders of the nation at large, and to involve its whole-hearted assistance in what is for the good of no one section only, but for that of the entire community. There are still those who believe in slow policy, who insist that the very fact that housing schemes of the value of a million and a half and loans of a million and a quarter, were under consideration by the local Government Board is in itself proof that local authorities had thrown off their lethargy. Their contention would be that, after the war, the ordinary laws of supply and demand would reassert themselves, and that competition alone would decide the knotty point of rent without any interference with the body politic by artificial interference of a legislative kind. Such theorists, however, can have but a feeble estimate of after-war conditions, nor can they realize what Mr. Seebohm Rountree called "our debt of honor to the soldiers and sailors, who ungrudgingly left their homes and occupations at their country's call and risked everything for her. The least

we can do is to provide them with an honorable means of subsistence on their return to civil life." What better work can be found for them than the rebuilding of houses, the clearance of slums, the making of arterial roads?

If the war has done nothing more, it has sown the seeds of corporate action. It has shown that sectional jealousy cannot be allowed to interfere with the good of the community as a whole. If, as has been said over and over again, public money may be voted for sanatoria, should it not rather be spent in the prevention than on the effects of bad housing, in the clearance of slums and alleys and insanitary areas. Such places are bound to affect ordinary economic conditions, since the badly housed worker has a low efficiency and a correspondingly low wage-earning capacity. Men who have been for two or three years in the army, well-clothed and fed and without many of the disabilities that attend their civil life will never be content with overcrowded insanitary dwellings, let at rentals entirely out of all relation to their value or to the average wage. The time has come for a united policy, for a reconsideration of hard-and-fast theories of political economy, which sometimes seem to hinder reforms. If wages are raised, it does not follow that they will go necessarily in paying more rent; if rent is subsidized it does not follow that people will necessarily be pauperized and demoralized, or that wages will inevitably sink lower in the scale. Rather is it more likely that better conditions will give hope and comfort to the many, for it has been proved, beyond contention, that in more rational circumstances the tendency is for the worker not only to obtain and hold a better and more permanent position in the social organization, but also a far greater moral outlook and a higher sense of social responsibility.

Every social reform is open to the criticism that state aid is a subsidy of wages. It was said of old-age pensions, it is the bogey brought forward in the housing question, but people are no longer frightened, because they have acquired a new sense of national wealth. Wealth, they see, can no longer be described in terms of money, but of welfare and efficiency. An economic rent, so-called, paid by the average wage-earner in great cities has meant tenements, subletting, overcrowding and low standards. To upset the laws of political economy is to court disaster, says the rigid economist, but if the whole country admits the necessity for paying for those who cannot afford to do so themselves (and their inability would very easily be brought to proof), it will be found to be a national gain in the long run. To allow wastage is never sound policy in any direction of life, and though even the greatest Utopian will not pretend that the government state aid and legislative assistance in the housing problem will provide the complete panacea, it is a great contribution toward the building up of that happier social state which it is the ambition of every responsible citizen to achieve when the great peace has come.

## PLATFORM OF NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Equal Suffrage, Prohibition, Progressive, Public Ownership and Shorter Workday, Are Among the Things Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Party, founded at a conference of radical and progressive groups in Chicago on Oct. 3 and 4, is sending out from its headquarters in this city, a brochure containing its platform and a copy of its declaration concerning the world war. It states that "the National Party in convention assembled, recognizing God as the source of all beneficent government, makes this declaration of its principles, which it regards as a solemn covenant with the American people." We declare our aim to be the attainment of democracy in government and industry and in our international relations. We favor such policies on the part of our Government as will secure the fullest individual liberty and the most widely diffused equality of opportunity in all that concerns the lives of our citizens.

The position of the new party, in regard to various issues before the people of the United States, is indicated in the following extracts from the platform:

"We demand the nation-wide enfranchisement of women upon equal terms with men."

"We advocate the adoption by city, county, State and nation of the initiative, referendum and recall, with proper safeguards against their abuse."

"We favor the principle of the short ballot in all state and municipal elections."

"We favor the executive budget. We favor the adoption of a system of proportional representation whereby the members of Congress and the members of the state legislatures, shall be elected at large from the State as a whole, or from districts electing several members each, rather than from single-member districts. We favor the application of the same principle in the government of our cities."

"We favor the passage of election laws that will afford minority parties a fair chance to nominate candidates and place them before the people."

"We advocate the amendment of our present election laws to make it possible for all duly qualified and registered voters who are unable to vote in person in the districts where they are so qualified and registered, to vote by affidavit."

"We believe that all members of the Cabinet should have seats in Congress, but without votes, and be subject to interpellation."

"We favor such federal laws as shall prohibit at once the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, always excepting its use for religious and industrial purposes."

"We favor the abolition of contract

prison labor, the employment and instruction of prisoners in serviceable trades and occupations and the payment to them of prevailing rates of wages for the support of their families, reasonable deduction to be made for their own maintenance. We also advocate the restoration of prisoners to citizenship upon the expiration of their sentences."

"We favor a policy of public ownership to be progressively applied to the organized industries of the nation."

"We favor public ownership and operation of all necessary means of transportation, storage, and marketing, and we demand that land monopoly be removed by progressively increased taxation of site rental values."

"We favor federal grain inspection under a system of civil service, and the abolition of all boards of trade, chambers of commerce or other places of gambling in grain or trading in 'options,' futures or 'short selling,' or any form of so-called speculation, wherein products are not received or delivered."

"We favor the extension of the postal savings system, to the end that deposits may be received without limit and that loans may be made direct to the people on satisfactory security at the cost of service. We favor the extension of the parcels post to the point of fullest possible public service."

"We favor the progressive shortening of the legal workday in keeping with the increasing productiveness of machinery, and securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. We favor the protection of workers by governmental insurance. We favor the extension of the labor bureau system, to distribute labor in accordance with supply and demand."

"We demand the complete democratization of our foreign policy and international relations. We demand that the Government of the United States shall not make any treaty or agreement with any nation or nations except in open session of the Senate."

"We demand that the representa-

tives of this nation in the councils of nations urge that the sea and all waterways flowing into the sea must be open without hindrance to the peaceful navigation of all peoples."

"We favor the creation of an international tribunal so constituted as to represent the weak as well as the powerful nations for the settlement of disputes between nations, and the development of effective methods of enforcing the decisions of such tribunal."

"We favor the formation of a union of the nations of the world for the purpose of enforcing international equality and the maintenance of peace."

The following declaration concerning the war was adopted:

"We entered the war to resist international aggression and lawlessness, to establish a permanent basis for international peace, and to aid in the movement toward democracy in all lands. Believing that these aims are coincident with the best interests of all free peoples, and even those of the people of Germany, and confident that this nation will not forget these aims nor permit our forces to be used for conquest or imperialistic oppression, we pledge our full and undivided support to our nation and its allies in the pursuit of these aims."

POTATO CARS NEEDED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Movement of potatoes is 50 per cent below normal because of the car shortage, it was announced in a bulletin issued by the markets division of the state food committee of the Public Safety Commission. Dealers here have their warehouses filled with potatoes they cannot move because of the lack of railroad facilities, the bulletin says, according to the Journal.

NEEDY TO HAVE COAL FREE

MADISON, Wis.—A local coal firm has initiated a movement to provide coal free to those who cannot pay this winter, according to the State Journal.

## GULFPORT STATION EQUIPMENT PLANS

Naval Training Cantonment to Have Unusually Large Amusement Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—H. E. Blakeslee, director-general of the Mississippi Centennial Exposition, during a recent visit to Jackson, gave out the following interview:

"Announcement has been made from Washington that a Chicago firm had been awarded the contract for erecting the buildings for the Gulfport Naval Training Station. This means an expenditure of millions of dollars by the Government on the Gulf Coast within the next three months, for the buildings must be complete and ready for occupancy within 90 days from Oct. 29. Hundreds of men will be required for the work, but government agencies have 3000 listed ready for the call. The Government has seen to it that there will be no delay in securing the 1,500,000 feet of lumber needed, as barges and boats will largely supply the need for transportation."

The buildings for this station will be of substantial character, painted and otherwise complete. It is estimated that the plumbing alone will cost \$100,000. The seven large exposition buildings already complete will be used for various purposes—one for an armory for drilling in bad weather. The Coliseum, which will be used as the amusement hall for the recruits, is the best at any naval station, according to Mr. Blakeslee, and the Mississippi building, which will be used for the mess hall, will seat 2500 men. The other buildings will be used for storage, officers' quarters, etc.

## B. Altman & Co.

### An Extraordinary Sale of Metal Laces

to commence on Monday, will comprise a remarkable assortment of Laces in all widths (including 45-inch flouncings) and in many beautiful effects in gold and silver, with and without color combination, very specially priced. (according to width) at

78c., \$1.25, \$1.75 & \$2.85 per yard

These prices are, in many instances, nearly one-half less than those being generally asked for similar merchandise.

(First Floor)

### Imported and Special Costumes Department

(Third Floor)

Important Reductions have been made in the prices of

### French Gowns

including a number of models from the leading couturieres of Paris.

### A Choice Selection of Fine Dresses

(American-made)

will be placed on sale in this Department on Monday at the extraordinarily low price (considering actual value) of

\$44.00

### Another Important Sale of Chiffon Dress Velvets

(39 inches wide)

at \$3.85 per yard

will be commenced on Monday

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York  
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

All you little children—all you mothers—visit our toy shop!

The wonderful playthings here will delight the hearts of Chicago's little folks.

The choice of toy-land is in this big pre-holiday pack of dolls, games, animals, Christmas bells, bugles and horns, automobiles and mechanical toys. The staidest grown-ups will find pleasure in the display.

Mechanical and electrical trains Electrical motors, toy attachments

running through tunnels, across bridges, around curves, switching and reversing.

Scores of rocking horses and swings, slippery slides and merry-go-rounds.

Flags and military decorations in profusion

Automobiles in latest designs; large enough for the children to ride in.

The most beautiful dolls a-visiting from France

—dressed in the latest "creations." Thousands of handsome dolls made in America. Baby girl dolls, baby boy dolls, with expressive faces. Dolls made in Japan with American "character" features.

Eighth floor.

Plush animals from Europe—many with voices

Games of a thousand kinds. Construction sets that educate as well as amuse.

A big sand pile and play ground adjoin the toy shop

There's a kindergarten section, too, where instructive toys for tiny tots are sold by experienced kindergartners. Flags and foliage, nursery rhymes and pictures decorate the department for its holiday crowds.





# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## BIG CONTESTS ON FOOTBALL FIELDS

Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania in the East; Ohio State vs. Wisconsin, and Cornell vs. Michigan in the West Are Features

**DARTMOUTH PENNSYLVANIA**  
Myers, L. E. . . . . F. C. Miller  
Healey, L. E. . . . . F. C. Thomas  
Neely, L. E. . . . . F. C. Dieter  
Shugart, L. E. . . . . F. C. Wray  
Youngstrom, L. E. . . . . L. G. Cook  
Murphy, L. E. . . . . L. T. Maynard  
Frederick, L. E. . . . . L. E. Van Ginkel  
Capt. McDonough, L. E. . . . . L. E. Bell  
C. Holbrook, L. E. . . . . L. E. Light  
C. Holbrook, L. E. . . . . L. E. Strauss  
Lohman, L. E. . . . . L. E. Berry

Followers of college football in the United States will have a number of games in which to interest themselves this afternoon. Every section of the country will have at least one game which, under average conditions, will have a strong bearing on the determining of the big championship title, and in the Western Conference this holds good today. In the East a freshman football championship is going to be contested for. In the Missouri Valley Conference the two leading contenders for the title will meet opposition which is expected to give a good line on what may be expected of them when they meet each other, and in the South the prospective champion expects some good competition. The big game of the East this afternoon will be between Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania at Brattle Field. While this will not be the chief game for either team, both are very anxious to win today, not only for the victory itself, but that Dartmouth may keep its record clean for the season and that Pennsylvania may acquire confidence for its game with Cornell later. The two teams are believed to be pretty evenly matched, with neither up to the standard set in previous years, on account of the fact that many veterans are doing their duty toward the United States by taking part in some war service. A good game is sure to result with little to choose between the two.

Harvard and Princeton freshman teams will meet at Princeton, N. J., this afternoon in the first of the Harvard-Princeton-Yale freshman championship series for 1917. The two teams have shown great possibilities at times and at others they have not played very good football. Harvard is regarded as a slight favorite to win, as its record, with the exception of the game against Phillips Exeter Academy, is quite impressive. Freshman games, however, have always been very uncertain and a victory for either will not cause any great surprise.

An eastern game which will attract considerable interest will be the one at Pittsburgh, where Washington and Jefferson meets the University of Pittsburgh. The latter has made a very impressive showing this year and has not yet failed to win. Washington and Jefferson has also done well and has the honor of having been the last eleven to win a victory over Pitt, something which took place way back in 1914.

Brown and Harvard are two eastern colleges which are to meet soldier and sailor teams. Brown is to engage in combat with the Newport naval reserves and this will probably furnish some very interesting competition. Captain Black has his sailors primed for the game and is out to win. Coach Robinson has the Brunonians coming along in good shape with the Dartmouth game as his chief aim and, while he is desirous of winning today, the contest will be played as a preliminary to the big event, with the Brunonians depending on straight football to win. Harvard will face the twenty-sixth infantry team from Camp Devens and reports from the soldiers' quarters state that Coach Houghton has the team working much better than was the case when it played the Charlestown Navy Yard last week. The Harvard team has not been doing very well of late so that a close game should result.

The two United States academies are scheduled to meet fairly strong eleven. West Point will meet the Carlisle Indians, and they should win. Annapolis will face Georgetown, and it will be interesting to see just how much the midshipmen can add to their already large point score.

This week will find Cornell meeting Michigan in the second of the big intersectional battles of the season and the first in which a Western Conference eleven faces an eastern college. Last week the West won over the East, when Notre Dame defeated West Point, and it looks very much as if the West would secure a second victory. Coach Yost has built up a strong eleven at Ann Arbor, and the Wolverines are confident that they will win. At Ithaca, Coach Sharpe has been greatly handicapped in developing Cornell through the loss of practically all his veterans and promising substitutes, who have engaged in war work. He has, however, done splendidly with the candidates at hand and the Red and White is sure to battle every minute of play.

The Western Conference game of note is between Ohio State, champions of 1916, and University of Wisconsin, the eleven which furnished the big surprise of last Saturday by defeating the University of Minnesota, a favorite to battle with Ohio for the chief honors this fall. It is hardly expected that the Badgers will be able to furnish another upset today, as

## SCHOOLBOYS IN MANY CONTESTS

Games Scheduled This Afternoon Are Important—Medford Meets Somerville

A number of schoolboy football games are on the schedule for this afternoon in or near Greater Boston, and some of them will have an important bearing on the final standing of the teams for the season, as the eleven are now nearing the close of their schedules. Perhaps the game that will attract more attention than the rest will be that in which Medford and Somerville will meet this afternoon on the Somerville High School Field. While the game will not officially decide the Suburban League championship, the winning team this afternoon will in all probability win the title this year.

## SPRINGFIELD WINS FROM WORCESTER, 5-1

WORCESTER, Mass.—Springfield Training School soccer team defeated the Worcester Academy boys, 5 to 1 here Friday. The summary:

**SPRINGFIELD** WORCESTER  
Gullikson, G. . . . . R. B. Baxter  
Brown, L. E. . . . . R. B. Winslow  
Bowler, L. E. . . . . H. R. Smith  
Davis, L. E. . . . . R. H. Macoll  
Nickerson, L. E. . . . . C. H. Saunders  
Long, L. E. . . . . L. E. Macora  
Mackley, L. E. . . . . R. F. Elliot  
Barclay, L. E. . . . . R. F. Elliot  
MacElroy, L. E. . . . . V. Marshall  
Noren, L. E. . . . . L. E. Haunton  
Rodrigue, L. E. . . . . L. E. Macine  
Goals scored by Mackley, MacElroy, Noren, 2, Barclay, Hecht, R. F. Fergusson, Linesmen—Beazley and Johnston. Time—30 and 40-minute periods.

## MILITARY TEAMS IN BIG CHICAGO GAME

CHICAGO, Ill.—A football game with an elaborate military setting will take place on Stagg Field here on Dec. 1, with eleven from Camp Grant, at Rockford, Ill., and Camp Custer, at Battle Creek, Mich., as the participants.

The gate receipts are to go to the athletic equipment funds of the two camps. The announcement that the game is to be played here was made by representatives of Maj.-Gen. T. H. Barry, commandant at Camp Grant, and Maj.-Gen. J. T. Dickman, commandant at Camp Custer, who are here for the purpose of arranging details of the contest.

## MOTORISMS

The third annual tractor show will be held at Kansas City Feb. 11-16, the same dates as the Kansas City motor car show.

The Chicago Automobile Trade Association's membership responded to the extent of 100 per cent in the association's campaign for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, subscribing a total of \$969,350. One hundred and twelve members reported 100 per cent sales among their employees, and none of the members less than 20 per cent.

Washington is to be the radiating center for the first big experiment by the Postoffice Department in interurban motor transportation of parcel post mail, the idea of the department being, ultimately, to extend this service between many of the cities, thus bringing the producer and consumer in close touch. The initial route is to be between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles. One motor truck will leave both Baltimore and Washington at 6 o'clock each week day morning. These two trucks will meet midway between these two cities and also meet a third truck covering territory not reached by these two. The three will exchange their packages and start back to their respective bases, reaching there at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Tufts vs. Colby.  
Harvard vs. Camp Devens.  
Harvard 1921 vs. Princeton 1921.  
Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania.  
Cornell vs. Michigan.  
Rutgers vs. Springfield T. S.  
Georgia Tech vs. Tulane.  
So. Carolina vs. Furman.  
Kentucky vs. Mississippi A. & M.  
Louisiana State vs. Mississippi College.  
Vanderbilt vs. Alabama.  
Mississippi vs. Sewanee.  
West Point vs. Carlisle.  
Maine vs. N. H. State.  
Ohio State vs. Wisconsin.  
Newport N. H. vs. Brown.  
Pittsburgh vs. Wash. & Jefferson.  
N. Y. University vs. R. I. State.  
Amherst vs. Worcester P. I.  
Columbia vs. Hobart.  
Pennsylvania State vs. Lehigh.  
Annapolis vs. Georgetown.  
Nebraska vs. Missouri.  
Iowa vs. So. Dakota.  
Kansas vs. Oklahoma.  
Case vs. Ohio Northern.  
Northwestern vs. Michigan A. C.  
Depauw vs. Wabash.  
Iowa State vs. Kansas A. C.  
Washington State vs. Oregon A. C.  
Baylor vs. Texas A. & M.  
Western Maryland vs. Johns Hopkins.  
Colgate vs. Connecticut A. C.  
Syracuse vs. Bucknell.  
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore.  
Susquehanna vs. Villanova.  
Williams vs. Middlebury.  
Stevens vs. Delaware.  
Union vs. Bates P. I.  
Bowdoin vs. Wesleyan.  
Franklin and Marshall vs. Dickinson.  
Westminster vs. Geneva.  
Grove City vs. Allegheny.  
Buffalo vs. Hamilton.  
Haverford vs. Lebanon Valley.  
Muhlenberg vs. Albright.  
North Carolina State vs. Virginia M. I.  
Transylvania vs. Georgetown College.  
Florida vs. Alabama P. I.  
Georgia vs. Virginia.  
Louisville vs. Chattanooga.  
Cincinnati vs. Cincinnati.  
West Virginia vs. Virginia P. I.  
Washington and Lee vs. Roanoke.  
Yale 1921 vs. Phillips Andover.  
Dartmouth 1921 vs. Phillips Exeter.

**GOLF STARTS AT PINEHURST**  
PINEHURST, N. C.—Golf competition for the winter of 1917-18 is scheduled to start here today with the first of a series of weekly putting contests for women and the opening day's play of the second annual Carolina tournament.

## SCHOOLBOYS IN MANY CONTESTS

Games Scheduled This Afternoon Are Important—Medford Meets Somerville

A number of schoolboy football games are on the schedule for this afternoon in or near Greater Boston, and some of them will have an important bearing on the final standing of the teams for the season, as the eleven are now nearing the close of their schedules. Perhaps the game that will attract more attention than the rest will be that in which Medford and Somerville will meet this afternoon on the Somerville High School Field. While the game will not officially decide the Suburban League championship, the winning team this afternoon will in all probability win the title this year.

Somerville outweighs Medford heavily, and this will be a decided advantage, while from the way the Somerville boys have been showing of late, they are generally picked to defeat Medford. The line that Somerville will put into the game is the heaviest in the league, while the backfield is a veteran combination. On the other hand, while Medford is lighter, and does not look as powerful as Somerville, the Medford boys have not lost a game this year, and have defeated Woburn, Haverhill, Newton, Rindge Technical, St. John's and Melrose.

Some other good games are on today's schedule. Country Day School plays Dummer Academy at Newton, Brookline meets Cambridge Latin School at Cambridge, Everett plays Malden at Everett, Natick comes to Waltham, and Winthrop goes to Marblehead. Swampscott plays Lynn English at Lynn, Gloucester plays at Revere, and there are a number of other games scattered all over the State.

General all-round good football marked the school contests played Friday, with some surprises. Perhaps the greatest surprise of the day came in the game at Fenway Park between the Boston High School of Commerce and Mechanic Arts High School, in which the former school was turned in the winner by 42 to 0. The game was expected to bring out some close competition, but the football displayed by the Mechanic Arts boys was disappointing, being erratic and slow, while Commerce displayed good team work, and plenty of speed.

Another game in which the winning team rolled up a large score against nothing by the other side, although in this case not unexpected, was that in which Newton defeated Lynn Classical High School by 33 to 0. Newton's victory puts the Lynn team out of the running for state championship honors, and puts Newton on a firmer footing. Capt. Henry Garfity, playing fullback for Newton, was the star of the game, making long gains, and carrying the ball over the line for two touchdowns.

Boston Latin School defeated Dorchester in a close game at Dorchester by the score of 6 to 0. Captain Ryan, playing fullback for the winners in the third period of the game, carried the ball over for the only score. Brighton, Woburn and Rindge all won their games with large scores, the former defeating West Roxbury 52 to 0, Woburn winning from Saugus by the same score, and Rindge defeating Melrose by 47 to 0. Quincy had no trouble defeating Milton 21 to 0, and Watertown won a hard-fought game from Hyde Park by the score of 13 to 0.

## SOUTH SHORE CLUB GETS TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Inter-State Trapshooting Association here Friday, the grand American handicap tournament was awarded to the South Shore Country Club, Chicago. It was decided not to hold the Pacific Coast, Western Southern or Eastern subsidiary tournaments this year. A committee will endeavor to interest members of sporting and country clubs throughout the country in trapshooting.

It was announced that 86 traps are in operation at the various American camps now and several more in France. Already 3,000,000 clay targets have been supplied for the home and foreign traps and 2,000,000 have been ordered sent to American and foreign camps weekly.

## CORNELL READY TO PLAY MICHIGAN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Twenty-one Cornell University football players left here Friday evening for Ann Arbor to play Michigan today in the annual intersectional football game. For the first time in years no student cheering sent the team away. There was no mass meeting on the hill, no parade, no farewell as the men boarded the train. The war time conditions make such things out of place, the undergraduates held.

There was little confidence in the Cornell party. Michigan is regarded by the coaches as a better team than the Ithacans and whatever hopes they may have of getting an even break are pretty well dashed by the condition of some of the players.

## N. Y. A. C. SWIMMING PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Athletic Club has announced the first of its series of swimming meets to be held in its Central Park South pool this winter. The program will comprise a 100-yard swim (seated handicap), 50-yard novice swim and a springboard dive of a height of 3 feet.

## MOTOR CAR MAKERS ARE RECOGNIZED

United States Government Officials Confer With Representatives of Automobile Manufacturers and Plan War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General satisfaction is expressed in the automobile world over the result of the conferences in Washington last week between the War Industries Board and the makers of automobiles, parts and accessories. These conferences, the final result of offers by the manufacturers, the first of which was made on March 8, resulted, in the official recognition of the motor car makers by the Government officials, who requested that a committee be appointed to assist at Washington in coordinating the war needs of the Government with the vast production facilities of the industry, whose leadership in standardization and technical manufacturing is evidenced by the quantity production of the modern passenger car and truck.

When the plan becomes operative, it is expected that great quantities of munitions will be made in many of the 455 automobile plants, in order to do which, it will be necessary to reduce the output of passenger cars, although no specific reduction has been ordered or planned. Truck production will increase because of the need to assist the railroads in short-haul business.

At the Washington conference, Judge Lovett and his associates on the War Industries Board, expressed to the automobile representatives their appreciation of the wide ramifications of the automobile industry with its 455 makers of automobiles, with a production of cars and trucks last year exceeding 1,800,000 vehicles; the 26,700 dealers and the 26,000 garages and machine shops selling and caring for them; the 1080 makers of parts and accessories; and the fact that there were 4,242,000 motor vehicles registered in the various states on July 1. Incidentally, it was shown by President Clifton of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and H. E. Coffin, who spoke for the car makers and the motor and accessory manufacturers, that the greatest sales during the past year and a half have been in agricultural states where the need for material and individual transportation is ever present.

Government officials freely admit that next to steel and ships, the automobile industry is the most important in the war. It embraces 980,000 workers, including many of the best engineers and mechanics trained in gas engine design and construction. The gas engine is considered one of the greatest, if not the greatest, factor in the conduct of the present war, for use in trucks, tractors, ambulances, airplanes and boats. The Government has felt that while many of the automobile plants have been producing munitions, more of them could be utilized and the plan is to operate in the direction of working every automobile factory at top speed.

In the discussion of steel, at the conferences, it developed that of an annual production of 42,000,000 tons, the automobile industry uses approximately 5 per cent or 2,000,000 tons. C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has stated that the steel producing capacity will prove equal to the full demands of the war and believes there will be ample steel for all needs.

President Charles Clifton of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and President C. W. Stinger of the motor and accessory manufacturers were authorized to appoint a committee the members of which will be announced in a few days. With all the varied interests working as a unit under the direction of the committee at Washington, which will cooperate with the War Industries Board, the new plans will effectually remove all uncertainty as to the future of the automobile industry.

## CHALMERS IS NAMED FOR BIG COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hugh Chalmers, vice-president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has been named the automobile manufacturer to represent the special committee to cooperate with the War Industries Board at Washington. The other members of the committee are A. W. Copland, representing the motor and accessory manufacturers, and J. R. Lee.

The directors unanimously pledged the cooperation and loyalty of the automobile industry to the Government in the present crisis. The committee, with headquarters at Washington.

## NEW FRANCHISES MAY BE PLACED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Association is ready to place teams in Indianapolis, Louisville and Toledo if these clubs decide to withdraw and merge with certain clubs of the International League. President Hickey of the American Association said Friday. Negotiations have been closed with men with the necessary capital, he said.

George Tebeau, who only recently sold the Kansas City club, said he would attend the association meeting in Louisville next Monday prepared to accept a franchise in any of the three cities.

## PICKUPS

Capt. H. H. Davis of the Philadelphia Athletics has been elected to the Philadelphia Common Council from the thirty-eighth ward.

Manager Mathewson is said to be anxious to secure Lee Magee of the St. Louis Browns for the Cincinnati Reds next summer.

It looks very much as if there was going to be considerable opposition to the plan of establishing a new semi-major league next spring. Those minor league clubs which are not being considered for franchises in the new league are very free in announcing their opposition and determination to fight the plan at the Louisville meeting.

The question as to who will manage the St. Louis Nationals next summer has not yet been decided and it is an interesting topic for the members of the "Winter League." Edward Konetchy, first baseman for the Boston Nationals and formerly with the St. Louis Cardinals, and Ira Thomas, former catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, are the men most prominently mentioned for the place.

## GAINS ARE BIG IN REGISTRATION

Statement Issued by Highway Commission Shows Increase in Departments Over Last Year

A comparative statement has been issued by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, showing the number of motor vehicles registered in this State, the number of licenses issued in 1916 and 1917, to Oct. 31, inclusive, and the fees received. The statement shows a big increase in all departments of the registration, and the total amount taken in by the commission is only a little short of the \$2,000,000 mark.

To Nov. 1 this year 171,306 automobiles were registered at the offices of the commission at the State House, this number including 25,505 commercial vehicles. Last year for the same period of time the number of automobiles registered was 131,468, including 17,682 commercial vehicles.

The motorcycle registration, while not as heavy, shows a gain of over 300 machines as compared with last year. To the first of the month this year there were 10,956 motorcycles registered, as compared with 10,642 to Nov. 1 last year. There is also a big gain in the number of manufacturers and dealers' cars registered, the first 10 months of this year bringing out 2373, as compared with 1966 for the same period of time in 1916.

Licenses issued to operators and chauffeurs to Nov. 1 numbered 66,127, as compared with 55,045 last year. Licenses renewed to operators and chauffeurs this year amounted to 138,256, as compared with last year's figures, which show the renewals numbered 107,001 to Nov. 1. Examinations were made this year to the first of the month numbering 15,711, compared with 11,179 to Nov. 1 in 1916.

All this work by the registration department of the commission has brought in a lot of money. To Nov. 1 this year the statement issued by the commission shows that \$1,942,298.75 had been taken in. For the same period of time in 1916 the total amount taken in by the commission was \$1,537,237.03. The figures follow:

	1916	1917
Automobiles	131,468	171,306
Motorcycles	10,642	10,956
Man. or dealer's	1,966	2,373
Lic. (op. and chauff.)	55,045	66,127
Op. and chauff. renew.	107,001	138,256
Examinations	11,179	15,711
Total Receipts	\$1,537,237.03	\$1,942,298.75

## PENN PLAYERS SEE SIGHTS OF BOSTON

After a quiet night at the Copley Square Hotel, where they arrived last evening, the University of Pennsylvania varsity football squad, coaches, etc., were up early this morning. After having breakfast, the players were given their liberty until noon. Most of them spent the time in seeing the sights of Boston, reporting back for lunch at 12 o'clock. Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock the party took automobiles and went to Brattle Field, the scene of the game with Dartmouth this afternoon.

After the game the squad was due to report back at the Copley Square Hotel for dinner and take the 11 p. m. train for Philadelphia. The party consists of the following players: Bell, Miller, Thomas, Dieter, Crefell, Locke, Light, Gerald, Wray, Dixon, Weil, Straus, Van Ginkel, Kammerer, Cleary, O'Gorman, Wolfe, Hattimer, Krause, Roseman, Walsh, Berry and Maynard.

The coaches who accompany the team are Folwell, Levine, Sommers, Scarlett, Wharton. Trainer Lawson Robertson, Dr. Hancock, Major Pickering, Manager Mather, Assistant Manager Wilson and Dean and Mrs. McClelland are also in the party.

## WESTERN LEAGUE TO FIGHT NEW MEASURE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Western League of Baseball Clubs will fight any movement for a third major league, which provides for the American Association taking over any Western League territory, according to E. W. Dickerson, president of the Western League, who was here Friday on his way to Louisville to attend the meeting next week of the National Association, the governing body of minor league baseball.

## DARTMOUTH MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Football Eleven Spends Quiet Morning With Headquarters at the Hotel Bellevue

The Dartmouth varsity football players, who spent Friday night at the Hotel Bellevue, were not given any kind of practice this morning. Coach C. W. Spears allowing them to wander about the city as they pleased with the understanding that they report for lunch at 12 o'clock. The players were up early, having breakfast at 7 o'clock, and stating that they were confident of winning this afternoon.

Following lunch the squad took automobiles for Brattle Field, where they took part in a little light practicing just before the game. After the game the men will return to the hotel, where they will spend the night, returning to Hanover on the 11:30 a. m. train tomorrow morning. The party consists of the following men:

Players: McDonough, S. Holbrook, Youngstrom, Healey, Healey, Bevan, Eastman, Lehman, Meyer, Freedberg, Ross, C. Holbrook, Phillips, Sample, Hutchinson, Sargent, Johnson, Richardson, Wallace, Holton, Shepard, Crist, Grandman, Kabisson, Pearson, Whitton, Schulting and Murphy. Coaches: C. W. Spears and H. L. Hillman; trainer, John Bowler; assistant trainer, Edward De Coursey; manager, H. P. Hood; assistant manager, J. H. Murphy, and graduate treasurer, H. G. Pender.

The Dartmouth Club of Boston held its annual football get-together at the Hotel Bellevue Friday night, and was filled with enthusiasm, the Dartmouth idea of loyalty to the team, the college and the country being rampant. The "red room" was packed with loyal followers of the college. Song, speech and story filled up the exercises. There was entire confidence over the result of today's game with Pennsylvania at Brattle Field.

President J. R. Chandler '98 was in the chair, and the speakers included President E. M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, Charles Donahue '99, Coach C. W. Spears, Trainer H. L. Hillman and H. G. Pender, graduate manager of athletics. M. Bullock, the once famous Dartmouth football star, sang "Eleezer Wheelock." The glee club sang Dartmouth songs in which the audience joined in the chorus, and the Dartmouth orchestra, directed by R. J. Lord, played selections, opening with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and closing with the Dartmouth song.

President Hopkins said a remarkable and unusual thing at the college was the fact that 50 per cent of its freshmen come from outside of New England. The class numbers 415 and comes from 35 states. With much being said about nationalism, Mr. Hopkins said he considered this a great thing, and Dartmouth training certainly made for loyalty to college, State and Nation.

## SIDELINES

This is the day Harvard should be playing Princeton at Princeton, but instead the freshman eleven are battling together.

Last year Dartmouth and Pennsylvania played to a 7-to-7 tie. Chances are that today will find a victory being scored by one or the other of the two teams.

Coach P. D. Houghton has made an important change in the lineup of the Camp Devens team by putting Spunt at left guard in place of Underwood, the former Harvard varsity substitute.

University of Pittsburgh meets today the last college which succeeded in winning a football game from it and this was back in 1914. There is little chance of Washington and Jefferson repeating this afternoon.

## BOTS FORD WINS IN DOUBLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Willard Botsford, singles champion, paired with Walter Hanlon, won the doubles lawn tennis championship of Columbia University Friday afternoon by defeating Von Bernuth and H. P. Guiler in the final round, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3.

WESLEYAN ELECTS W. M. MOONEY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—W. M. Mooney of Paterson, N. J., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University track team to succeed L. E. Williams of Geneva, N. Y., who has joined the United States Navy. He is a hurdler and quarter miler.

Crew work will be resumed after the December holidays on the machine, and it probably will be decided then whether Princeton will participate in any varsity contests next spring.



## Motor Livery

Now is the time to have your CHAUFFEUR fitted to correct motor livery—we have every facility for supplying your requirements.

All garments are made in our own workrooms—giving a poise and smartness not to be found in the ordinary motor apparel.

Suits	35.00 to 50.00
Overcoats	35.00 to 50.00
Caps	2.50 — Patees 6.50
Black Dogskin Coat, Coon Collar	50.00

Scott & Company  
LIMITED

340 Washington Street, Boston



## AMERICANIZATION WORK SUCCESSFUL

Systematized Efforts in Los Angeles Shown to Have Produced Satisfactory Results Among All Alien Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—While the California State Home Teacher Act, which was passed in 1915, and which provides for the instruction of alien women in English and other subjects, has not yet been put into effect throughout the State, elaborate experimentation which has been given the subject of home teaching in this city has broken much new ground in the broad field of Americanization, and has shown that in the activities of the home teacher lies one of the most potent and far-reaching influences that may be brought to bear upon the problem of properly Americanizing the immigrants. This view is expressed by George L. Bell, executive officer of the Commission of Immigration and Housing, under the direction of which the work was carried on.

In California the Home Teacher Act contemplates the education of all alien women, and is not limited in its application to parents, or in any other way. Home teachers have been regularly established in two schools in Los Angeles, one under the school board and one with the assistance of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but perhaps the most significant work that has been done in this field was the cooperative effort of various educational agencies that united in a large Americanization program for the alien mothers during the summer of 1917.

This work was carried on in 21 centers, with 27 classes for alien women in places where the work had been neglected or had been unsuccessful, and plans are being made to continue the work in each of these centers on a permanent basis, either by taking the classes into the regular public school system, or by means of cadet work by the state normal schools, or where pioneer work is yet to be done, by the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association, which will hold the classes together until they are strong enough to be taken over by some public agency.

These classes were taught by students or graduates of the Los Angeles State Normal School, and the work was directed by a normal school teacher who is an expert in immigration education, with the city library, city and state education officers, and other civic and social organizations and individuals cooperating.

While the primary purpose of the work was the instruction of the women in the English language, considerable time in the initial stages of the undertaking was devoted to establishing as many points of social contact as possible with the prospective students, and to giving instruction in such subjects as cooking, housework, and sewing.

The difficulties of initiating the work were overcome by choosing a woman in each district who knew the women of that locality. This woman chose a leader among the alien women, and these, together with those who were to teach the class in a certain district, called on a number of the women, asking them what they would like to do and inviting them to attend little gatherings for sewing, or cooking, or gymnasium exercises, or whatever seemed to interest them. The process of getting acquainted with the women was continued for a week before the classes were started, the thought being that if the work was to be successful the women must be given opportunity to find some avenue of interest the following of which would necessitate the acquiring of the English language. The correctness of this method was proved in the summer's work, in that women who would have shown no interest in learning the English language under conventional or academic conditions, were led to seek such instruction from their own desires. In fact, so great was the interest aroused among some of the alien women that when the work for the summer closed they offered to pay a teacher for continuing the classes in English.

Some of the classes were held in private houses, some in the public school buildings, one in a settlement headquarters, one in the open patio of a railroad camp, and one in a discarded street car. While the pedagogies of the undertaking were not allowed to obtrude themselves too much at first, the teacher nevertheless had a definite program of instruction. A series of English lessons was prepared which was well adapted to the everyday lives of the women.

One of the conclusions drawn from the work is that in the students and young graduates from the normal schools the State and its communities have a most effective agency, well equipped and already mobilized, for carrying on this educational work. The results of the work were not only foundational, in that they served to prepare the women for further study of English and to help them to understand and propagate, in some degree, American ideals, but in many cases the immediate results in improved living conditions and a more comprehensive outlook on the part of the alien women were remarkable. For example, an entire Mexican settlement, that had been something of a problem for the neighboring community, was renovated to such an extent that the railroad company, by which these Mexicans were employed, is anxious to cooperate, in its own interest, with the state and municipal authorities in extending such instruction throughout its lines where aliens are employed.

### COMMUNITY FRUIT PLANT

SPOKANE, Wash.—An evaporating plant for the Spokane country, to handle dried fruits and vegetables on a large scale, is an industrial activity planned for next year by the Ad Club, according to the Chronicle.

## BULGARIA'S WAR AIMS DEFINED

Balkan State Claims for Herself Dominant Place as Only Way to Assure Balkan Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung has obtained from "a representative of the official Bulgarian press" a statement as to the aspirations cherished by Bulgaria at the present time.

We entered the war, he said, after we had assured ourselves that in the event of victory for us our rights would be respected. In our diplomatic portfolios we have agreements of the highest value, and we demand nothing beyond what those agreements concede to us. Without these we should not have entered the war, or we could have given it quite a different course. Now what Germany may secure for herself, or yield in order to bring about peace does not affect us. We are under no obligation concerning her war aims, but she is under obligations concerning ours. Already before entering the war we had peacefully occupied our eastern frontier. If, as political circles in Constantinople hold, our present frontier is not a natural one, it could only be moved farther east; that is, to our advantage. It is sometimes said that Turkey rendered us valuable assistance against the Rumanians, and that the sacrifices she made in order to help to secure our northern frontier call for compensation. Without denying the support given us by Turkish troops in the Dobrudda, we beg to remark that this matter likewise does not concern us. Our military conventions with Germany guaranteed us a certain amount of assistance from German troops in certain circumstances. As these circumstances arose, and Germany could not at that time spare the necessary troops, she substituted Turkish troops for them. This matter, therefore, must be settled between Germany and Turkey.

For our part, we have done more than could have been expected of us, and it is right that we should not be robbed of the fruit of our efforts. As far as our northern frontier is concerned, it is our duty, despite all Rumanian wishes, to "finish the job" thoroughly, and also to secure ourselves against the possibility of a fresh Russian advance upon Constantinople through the Balkans. Now this security can be obtained only by the possession of the whole Dobrudda. In the west we must shake off the economic yoke that has hitherto hampered us in the most prejudicial manner.

We want to be independent, as experience has shown us that we can no longer count on an understanding with Serbia. We must be linked up directly with the great railway systems of Western Europe, and consequently we must have a common frontier with Hungary. In the south no honest man can dispute our rights to Macedonia. We must retain that province, including the towns of Kavalla, Seres, and Drama, which we undertook to restore to King Constantine. There is no reason why we should return it to Venizelos. We wish Salonika to be internationalized. We also wish for an independent Albanian State, which must either be absolutely independent, or under the protection of the Balkans. These are the sole conditions which would secure peace for us and for all our neighbors. Until the peoples of the Orient are ready for a Balkan and Lower Danube confederation, might must preserve peace in that region. A State stronger than the rest, and in a position to withstand any coalition on the part of its neighbors, can alone create a respect for peace. We desire to be and actually are that State today; we are convinced that developments will confirm our labors, and we will see to it that none of the main interests of our neighbors are prejudiced. This settlement of our relations is guaranteed us, moreover, by our treaty of alliance with Germany.

Asked as to whether this treaty also held good after peace was concluded, and whether Bulgaria had any agreement with Germany as to the future, the Bulgarian journalist replied that he was firmly convinced that the answer to both questions was in the negative; a reply which, his interviewer remarks, has already been given in official Turkish quarters to a similar question. Finally the interviewer observed: So far as I know, your aspirations were not so far-reaching before the war; that is, before your alliance with Germany and your conquests. Have your views changed in the meantime? Are you sure that your main program is dictated solely by a strict and just conception of your interests?

Circumstances have changed, and opinions have adapted themselves to circumstances, was the reply.

### MORE MISSISSIPPI SWINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Dispatches from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to the Agricultural Department of Mississippi, ask that a campaign be started at once in this State for an increase of 20 per cent in the number of swine by next year.

## POTASH BRINGING CASH TO NEBRASKA

Royalties From Lakes Help the State, and Companies and Individuals Are Amassing Great Fortunes in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska state officials have visions of royalties from potash lakes in the northwestern part of the State sufficient to pay a large part of the expenses of State Government, if the war keeps up. It has entered into contracts with the Nebraska Refining Company by which the latter agrees to pay 12½ per cent upon potash secured from lakes on school land sections.

Potash was known to exist in large quantities in the soda lakes out in the cattle country long before the war began, but the German potash mines were able to lay down their product in New York for less than it cost to manufacture in this country. The reason was that here it had to go through an evaporation process requiring large investments in plants, while there it was secured in formations like rock salt.

There are five plants representing an investment of \$3,000,000 in operation at the present time. They are making potash for \$30 a ton and selling it at an average of \$100 a ton. The largest plant has a capacity of 100 tons a day, that will shortly be doubled, while the smallest turns out 80 tons.

Two students of chemistry at the state university, John H. Shaw and Carl L. Modisett, will draw a half million apiece in dividends this year on stock which represents no capital investment on their part. While in school samples of the alkaline water went through their hands for analysis, and the possibilities of potash as an industry so filled their imagination that when they finished school Mr. Shaw went to work as a chemist for the Cudahy Packing Company at South Omaha and on the money earned he grubstaked Mr. Modisett. The latter

investigated every lake of promise in the potash section and finally made a placer filing on Jesse Lake, covering 330 acres in Sheridan County. When the war came and potash prices shot up from an average of \$10 a ton to more than \$100, they were able to interest capitalists, and from an initial investment of \$50,000 the plant has grown to one representing \$700,000. Jesse Lake, at present prices, has \$3,000,000 of potash in it.

Edward Marks, an Alliance Insurance agent who covered that territory, got a glimpse of the wealth pouring out of the Hoffman plant, and succeeded in interesting Omaha capitalists in another plant that, in less than a year, has paid back the original investment, placed \$200,000 back in the plant and paid 142 per cent in dividends. This and two other plants are located at Antioch, a few miles east of Hoffman.

At Lakeside, still further east, is the plant of the Hords, millionaire cattlemen and elevator owners. The elder Hord owns two whole townships of land. One part of this he bought eight years ago for \$32,000 from W. G. Simonson, a wealthy Denver lawyer. The deal came close to falling through because Hord discovered a very large lake of brackish water that the cattle would not drink. He offered to sell the lake back to Simonson for a small sum, but the latter refused. A million dollars' worth of potash will be taken out of it.

Ranchmen who own or lease land on which these lakes lie are drawing large sums in royalties. The Krause brothers, who own a 32,000-acre tract, draw nearly \$1000 a day in royalties. They are the principal owners of one of the new plants at Antioch.

From mere dots on the map the three towns of Hoffman, Antioch and Lakeside have grown in a few months to small cities, with from 800 to 1200 population. Lincoln capitalists have built houses by the dozens in each town, mining town architecture being the prevalent style.

## CUSTOMS RULES PUT INTO FORCE

Lax Ways in Collecting Duties at St. Thomas Changed—Tribute to Honesty of People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—For several months after the Stars and Stripes replaced the Danish flag over Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and the import revenues of the Virgin Islands began to find their way into the United States Treasury, the importers and merchants of the United States' new possessions continued to enjoy the rather unique custom, permitted them under Danish rule, of paying duty at the Custom House without showing either invoices or bills of lading, and often after the goods had been sold. All that is changed now, for, with the advent of D. O. Curry, the new collector, duties are now paid in advance upon proper invoices and careful inspection. But in turning over the Custom House to the new collector, Thomas H. Gorman, special agent of the Treasury Department, who spent several months in the islands studying the service there, paid a high tribute to the honesty of the island merchants.

"And a strange thing about this custom," said Mr. Gorman on the eve of his return to the United States, "was the fact that I do not believe the Danish officials lost one penny due the Government from customs duty, and I do not believe that since the purchase of the islands by the United States the customs officials have lost one cent, either. The merchants of St. Thomas are honest. I do not know of any place in the world where such latitude is shown the importers as there was in St. Thomas."

**Bullock's**  
Los Angeles

Now—For Your  
**Knitting Bag**

—You can send to Bullock's for this new Japanese Wool Challis—an ideal fabric for kimono, knitting or shopping bags—(1 yard for a bag). High Oriental color effects in bold, vivid designs on navy, purple, green, red and white ground. 27 in. wide—\$1.25 yard. When ordering by mail state dominating color desired.

**Sakura Pongee**  
—the silk mothers love for Children's Dresses.  
A Japanese Natural Silk Pongee—and washable. 32 to 33 inches wide—at 75¢ a yard.

—Order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles, California.  
Parcel Post prepaid to points in California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

**EMBROIDERING,**  
Knitting and Crocheting  
Classes Daily

Four competent teachers are now at your service—their sole duties are to teach the new stitches in knitting, crocheting and embroidery. Even though you do not know the first thing about the work, you may learn just as well as anyone how to make those good-looking sweaters, socks for soldiers, slippers, etc.

It does not matter where you buy your material—instructions are free just the same. Classes daily, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4—Second Floor.

**Arthur Letts**  
307 Broadway  
LOS ANGELES

**Furnish YOUR Home BETTER**  
—AT LESS COST—  
at Barker Bros. Great Home-Furnishing Store!

—where you have the pick of the largest stock of Furniture and Home Furnishings under one roof in America;  
—where you can supply EVERYTHING needed to COMPLETELY conduct the home;  
—where you will find only the most RELIABLE sort of furnishings;  
—where values mean that you secure the MOST for your money;  
—where you are extended a SERVICE that is wonderfully helpful;  
—where you may obtain ACCOMMODATING CREDIT terms to suit your requirements.

When you need furnishings of any kind, be sure you come to

**Barker Bros.**  
Broadway Between 7th and 8th Sts., LOS ANGELES

**Chappell**  
INC.  
611 West 7th Street  
7032 Hollywood Blvd.  
LOS ANGELES

**EXCEPTIONAL WOMEN'S APPAREL**  
Hats, Wraps, Furs, Gowns, Blouses, Lingerie

**D. R. Purnie**  
F. E. PATTEN  
212 West Fourth Street  
LOS ANGELES  
Florists Telegraph Delivery

**Flowers for Her**  
The Shop Beautiful—404 W. Sixth Street.  
Telephone Bukey 3026—F 3028  
Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

BROADWAY AT NINTH  
LOS ANGELES **N. B. Blackstone Co.** CALIFORNIA

UNQUESTIONABLY  
THE  
**Highest Class Millinery**  
IN  
LOS ANGELES

—Brilliantly beautiful and exquisitely becoming Hats for the Maid or Matron; also special attention given to the requirements of Middle-aged Women.

Popular Prices a Feature

THE NEW LUNCH ROOM

—A place of refinement and quiet elegance—serving Luncheon.  
—Orders taken for Homemade Cakes, Pies and Preserves.

Los Angeles **VILLE DE PARIS** California  
317-322 Broadway 313-321  
80 BROADWAY 80 BROADWAY

**Philippine Undermuslins**  
Hand Embroidered

Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it.

Philippine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price.

Will you write us about it? Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.

**J. W. Robinson Co.**  
—Seventh and Grand—  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**Shopping By Mail**

This service of ours eliminates distances. No matter how far away from us you are, your interests are looked after by our corps of trained shoppers and your directions are carried out to the letter.

Once you have tried this system of ours, you'll understand why so many people say: "It's the best mail order system I've ever tried!"

Send in your trial order. It will be to your advantage. We'll gladly submit samples.

**Dry Goods**

**G. H. Summers**  
Specialists in  
**High Grade Plumbing Fixtures**

We aim to render expert service in the selection of plumbing fixtures. You are cordially invited to visit our

Display Rooms at 122 East Ninth Street, Near Main,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Readers of this paper  
who reside in  
**Los Angeles**  
and Vicinity

will obtain at our store,  
the most courteous attention at all times, and be served in all departments with the finest merchandise for men, women, youths and boys.

**Married Frank**  
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
WOMEN'S & GIRLS' OUTFITTERS  
LOS ANGELES

60 years of serving the public

**Krystal**  
LADIES' TAILORS  
638 South Broadway  
Orpheum Theater Building  
Tel. F 3004  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**Smart Footwear**  
for  
Women and Men  
**Gude's**  
6000 FOOTWEAR  
337-339 So Broadway  
LOS ANGELES

**LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE**

A Business College Conducted on an Educational Basis

327 West 8th at Hill St.  
(opposite Hamburger's)

**THE B. & C. MARKER**

A practical, durable, calligraphic book marker for any book. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages. Price \$1.50. Set. Special sizes made to order.

**B. & C. MARKER COMPANY**  
1430 Malvern Avenue, LOS ANGELES

**ATTENTION!**

A firm located in this vicinity for nearly forty years has instructed me to install a system of solicitation. If you feel that in your present position your abilities are not being used to the fullest extent, give me the opportunity of telling you the wonderful possibilities that are in store for you if I can convince you that I have a good idea. Address OPPORTUNITY, care Christian Science Monitor Office, H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

**Fire Insurance**  
"WE INSURE LOS ANGELES"

**W. ROSS CAMPBELL**  
10525 Main 60

Third Floor—631 S. Spring Street  
LOS ANGELES

**Monthly Style Bulletin**

Sent on request

**Walter Kaiser Shoe Co.**  
250 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Laird-Schober Shoes for Women  
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

**CAPITOL FLOUR**  
A Home Product for Home Use  
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for  
**CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR** or  
**PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR**  
You Will Not Be Disappointed.  
**THE CAPITAL MILLING COMPANY**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**INSURANCE**  
SURETY BONDS  
**C. S. VAN BRUNDT**  
701 Citizens National Bank Building  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Telephone—Main 5678, Home 60187.

**Repressed Steel Ceilings**  
Manufactured and Erected by  
**Woolwine Metal Products Co.**  
Eighth Street and Santa Fe Avenue,  
LOS ANGELES

**Artistic Jewelers**  
500 South Broadway  
F 5005

**SOCIETY STATIONERY**  
FILING CABINETS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES  
**Super Quality Printing**  
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING  
**Neuman Company**  
817-819-8215 LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**Citizens' National Bank**  
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles  
Capital \$1,000,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000  
Reserves \$17,500,000



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET

### HAS GOOD TONE

Securities Show Greater Resistance to Pressure, and Various Issues Record Good Net Advances for the Short Session

Generally higher prices and a better tone prevailed in the early part of today's short session on the New York Stock Exchange. There were few wide advances. Union Pacific and Marine preferred were stronger than the average. Reading, American Lined and Mexican Petroleum made gains of large fractions. United States Steel common was somewhat of a laggard at first. General Motors was under pressure.

Most of the New York list sold off late in the first half hour. General Motors lost 2 1/2 points. A better tone developed as the session advanced. General Motors, which was off 1/2 at the opening at 77 1/2, declined to 74 1/2 and regained all of its loss before the close. Other motor stocks also were in better demand. American Lined common and preferred made good advances. Strong features were American Sugar, American Can, Reading, Studebaker, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel and Utah Copper. New York total sales, 343,660 shares; \$2,186,000 bonds.

## BOSTON RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Condensed statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston at close of business Nov. 9 shows:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement of deposits—	\$12,721,000
In bank—	33,251,300
U. S. redemption fund—	1,000,000
Gold with foreign agencies—	3,675,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent—	36,182,155
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.—	5,440,874
Hills discounted and bought—	
Commercial paper—	9,744,915
Member bank collateral notes—	1,743,000
Bank acceptances—	28,742,156
U. S. bonds—	609,750
One year treasury notes—	2,194,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness—	492,000
Due from depositaries of public money—	43,219,474
Federal Reserve notes on hand—	3,305,400
National bank notes—	97,500
Mutual fund currency—	125,800
For redemption—	
Total resources—	\$182,544,325
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in—	\$5,700,850
Government deposits—	43,574,875
Due to member banks—	75,414,992
Due to other Federal Reserve banks—	1,520,708
Outstanding checks—	17,300
Fed Res notes outstanding—	55,652,155
Fed Res exchange drafts—	117
Other liabilities—	659,320
Total liabilities—	\$182,544,325

## ERIE RAILROAD BOND ISSUE PLANS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Erie road has petitioned public service commission for authority to issue \$15,000,000 6 per cent series "A" bonds, under refunding and improvement mortgage dated Dec. 1, 1916. Proceeds are to reimburse treasury in part for moneys expended from income within past five years.

## DIVIDENDS

Shelby Iron Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 2. This is first dividend declared since 1906. Brown Shoe Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 20. Nebraska Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 15. The California Packing Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 on stock of record Dec. 1. The Chandler Motor Car Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The company also declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 14. Three months ago an extra dividend of 1 per cent was declared.

## SEPTEMBER EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports for September were \$129,987,875; for nine months ended Sept. 1, \$291,631,575.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Sunday; general west winds.

For New England: Fair, cooler to-night; Sunday, fair.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 46.10 a. m. 49.12 noon 51.

## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany	44	48	50	52	54	56
Buffalo	38	42	44	46	48	50
Chicago	44	48	50	52	54	56
Cincinnati	44	48	50	52	54	56
Cleveland	44	48	50	52	54	56
Denver	44	48	50	52	54	56
Des Moines	44	48	50	52	54	56
Indianapolis	44	48	50	52	54	56
Kansas City	44	48	50	52	54	56
St. Louis	44	48	50	52	54	56
Nantucket	44	48	50	52	54	56

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:23 High water, 7:50 a. m. 8:15 p. m. Length of day, 10:00 Moon rises, 2:22 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:58 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	50
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Car Fr.	62	62	62	62
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Int Corp.	53	53	53	53
Am Lined	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Lins'd pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Loco	50	50	50	50
Am Smelt'g.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Sugar	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	106	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Writ pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19	19
Anacoda	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Atchafalca	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalca pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
At Coast Li.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Gulf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Bald Loco	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Barrett Co. pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Balt & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Batopiles	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BF Goodrich	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Beth Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Brook R T	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Burns Bros	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Butte & Sup.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	31	31	31	31
Can Pacific	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cent Foundry	26	26	26	26
Ct Leather	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
C Leather pf.	99	99	99	99
Cer de Pas	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chan Motor	59	59	58 1/2	59
Ches & Ohio	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
CM & St Paul	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chl Rl & P	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl Rl & P pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
C & W West pf.	20	20	20	20
Chl & N W	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chllo Cop.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chino Cop.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col Fuel	32	32	32	32
Col Gas & El.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col So 2nd pf.	78	78	78	78
Con Gas	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Con Prod.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Cruc Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Eubank	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gen Electric	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124 1/2
Gen Motors	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	77 1/2
Green Can	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gr Nor	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Gulf States	80	80	80	80
Gulf St 1st pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Hartman Co.	45	45	45	45
Inspiration	40	40	40	40
Int C Cor pf.	45	45	45	45
Int Mer Mar	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	27	27	26 1/2	27
In Paper	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
In Paper pf	52	52	52	52
Kan City So	14	14	14	14
Kan C So pf.	43	43	43	43
Kenne Co	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lack Steel	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
LE & W	84	84	84	84
Lee & T Ct.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lehigh Val.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mackay pf.	59	59	59	59
Manhattan	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Max Motor	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Maxwell 2nd pf.	14	14	14	14
Mex Petrol	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Midvale St.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
MSP & SSM	84	84	84	84
Mo Pacific ct.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mo Pacific pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Nat C C	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Nat Enamel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Nat Lead	42	42	42	42
Nevada Con	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
NY Central	67	67	67	67
NY N H & H.	23	23	23	23
N Y W	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North Pac.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
N S Steel	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
O Cities Gas	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ont Silver	4	4	4	4
Owens Bot M.	80	80	80	80
Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
Penna	48	48	48	48
Pere Marq etf.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Phila Co	27	27	26	27
Pitts Coal	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
P & W Va	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pressed St.	52	52	52	52
Public Ser.	110	110	110	110
Pullman	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Ray Con	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	67	68 1/2	67	67
Repub I & S	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Royal Dutch	65	65	64	65
Savage Arms	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Saxon Motor	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Shat Arl.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sinclair Oil	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Sloss Shef.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
So Pacific	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
So Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
So Ry pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
St L & S F	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Studebaker	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Superior Steel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Tenn Cop	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Texas Co	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Underwood	91	91	91	91
Union Pac.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2

## RAILWAY POINTS

For the accommodation of University of Pennsylvania football team and followers en route to Philadelphia, Pa., via Hell Gate tonight, the New Haven will furnish a special Pullman equipped train of seven sleepers from South Station at 11:30 p. m. Manager William H. Wright, of the Boston Terminal Company, has provided neat terminal standard gray uniforms for the girls employed on the South Station elevators.

The private Pullman car "New York" occupied by Mrs. B. T. Morrison and party will be attached to the Boston & Albany's Wolverine, from South Station this afternoon en route to Pasadena, California. The motive power department of the Boston & Albany is experimenting with a new pipe coil device controlled by a steam pump on superheating engine No. 551 for the purpose of creating extra power from waste water direct.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, occupying special Pullman parlor car equipment, are scheduled to arrive at South Station over the New Haven's Shore Line at 11:05 o'clock tonight, en route home from New York City.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journey to Stony Brook in reserved Fitchburg equipment from North Station this afternoon. Returning the club will board the train leaving Roberts at 5:32 p. m.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany furnish special service from South Station this afternoon for members of the Field and Forest Club en route to Elliot.

The Pullman Company will attach reserved parlor cars to the Central Vermont Montreal express from North Station at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for Dartmouth College football squad en route to Norwich-Hanover via White River Junction.

The construction department of the New Haven has added 200 extra men to the working force employed in widening the cut for four tracks into First Street freight terminal, South Boston.

A special Boston & Maine train of eight coaches, occupied by Dartmouth students, arrived at North Station from Norwich, Vt., at 5:20 o'clock last evening.

George Jarvis, vice-president and general manager of the Rutland railway, with headquarters at Rutland, Vt., is a North Station business visitor.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach special coaches to the St. John express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route for Kineo, Me.

The Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New Haven operated four special trains today for the accommodation of United States soldiers en route from Ayer to points in Connecticut.



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## WEEK'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Momentous Epoch in the Securities Markets—Canada's New Victory Loan Next Week—New York Money Market

I have been a momentous week in the securities markets. There was another unexpected break in prices Monday, and still another on Thursday. After the Tuesday holiday it was supposed that some of the big financiers who had held a conference on the stock market situation would check further liquidation. But there was a further decline early Wednesday. Then a buying movement started. Prices bounded upward at a lively rate. Sentiment likewise underwent a change. The bears turned bulls. Optimism took the place of pessimism. Buying became as rampant as was the selling recently.

It had been alleged by some of the New York exchange leaders that short selling was not responsible for the decline, and that the slump was occasioned by liquidation. If this was the case, the question of what caused the upturn remains unanswered, for if there had been no short selling there could have been no covering of shorts. The heavy buying of Wednesday and the rapid upturn of prices had all the earmarks of short covering. Big interests who buy stocks when they are as low as they have been do not make an aggressive movement of it if they can avoid it. They gather in the securities usually in such a way as to attract as little attention as possible, in order to buy all they can as cheaply as they can. However, whatever the cause of the upturn may have been, the fact remains that stocks had a good recovery. Bargain hunters have been having a wonderful opportunity. Probably the only reason the market has not rebounded before this on investment buying is the uncertainty as to international conditions and the duration of the war. If people knew how much the war was going to cost them, they would be easy enough to adjust their holdings accordingly, even though no one knew how long it would last. The violent break in prices on Thursday was directly attributable to the disquieting news from Russia. Stocks crumbled as they have not done before since the decline started some months ago. There was a good recovery Friday afternoon.

London prices, watched with keen interest years ago, no longer have any direct relationship with the New York market. Trading in London is of restricted volume and on a cash basis, and frequently comparison with New York equivalent shows wide variations. Comparison of restricted and ordinary prices of the London market with those prevailing in New York, the only remaining free market place for securities in the world, is without significance.

Although the only security corporations can use for financing now is notes, bond houses report a better demand for long-term bonds than for notes. This does not mean that financing by long-term securities is now feasible; prices of bonds sufficiently testify to impossibility of that. But it shows that a considerable number of investors have reached the point where they are more disposed to purchase a bond running 20 years or more and yielding 5 per cent to 6 per cent, than to take a two-year note paying 7 per cent to 7½ per cent. The ordinary investor may be premature in concluding the time for switching from short to long-term investments has come, but a preference for the latter indicates that some at least are satisfied with the yield basis to which railroads bonds have been carried.

Coming on top of several weeks of declining prices due to the flotation of the Liberty Loan, the Italian disaster and the new Russian revolution have been most disheartening to the bond market. Many bankers had concluded that while another United States government loan was assured, and perhaps a fourth, the end of the war was not so far in the future as to make countless loans a certainty. With Italy's armies in full retreat, length of the war is appreciably increased. That means to financial people more war loans and higher rates of interest. Consequently, many who had been disposed to question whether the bottom had not been virtually reached, frankly admit that the outlook for bonds has clouded rather than cleared.

No financing was announced during October, because of the Liberty Loan, but there were considerable expectations that not many days would pass in November before several new corporation issues would be brought before the investor. One small offering of notes of a public utility concern has been made, and the yield of about 7.30 per cent furnishes its own commentary on the market for the new offerings.

There has been a trace of disappointment in the announced total of subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan. The unofficial estimate at the time subscriptions were pouring in indicated at least a \$5,000,000,000 total. Instead the official figures are about \$3,800,000,000 below the estimate. The financial district is watching with keen interest money conditions as associated with the war loan. Had the subscription been up to estimates, it would have indicated that the next loan, which will probably be needed about February, could be placed upon a 4 per cent basis. The actual results of the loan as announced, however, bring up the question whether 4½ per cent will not have to be paid in order to assure a complete success.

Beginning next month the Treasury Department will commence the issuance of war-savings certificates. Congress has authorized the issuance of

these certificates in small denominations up to a total of \$2,000,000,000. They are intended to reach the small investor and small savings accounts. The British Treasury certificates were to be sold to the banks in the United States. They were proposed to be issued for very short dates, and the low rates of interest took them out of the category of investments. On the other hand, the war-savings certificates which the United States is about to issue will run for about five years and will bear 4 per cent interest. They will be small in denomination only that the small investor may purchase them. On the other hand, they will be strictly instruments of investment and are calculated to raise the burden of floating loans from the banks.

On Nov. 12, Canada will float Victory Loan of 5, 10 and 20-year 5½ per cent bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1917. The bonds will be in multiples of \$50 and price par, with privilege of paying in five monthly installments. Notwithstanding five months' installment basis, six months' interest will be paid purchasers on June 1, 1918, which will bring yield of 20-year bonds up to 5.61 per cent; 10-year bonds 5.68 per cent and 5-year bonds 5.81 per cent.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 3½ per cent. Four months' money at 5½ per cent on half railroad and half industrial security is still in the market, but there are comparatively few takers, demand for loans of that maturity apparently having been satisfied by Wednesday's transactions. The market is consequently quiet again, as this is the only new money offered for several days and funds for all other maturities are very scarce. News of the subversion of the Kerensky Government in Russia has a very disquieting effect. Industrial money is 5½ per cent to 5½ per cent for 60 and 90 days and four months, and 5½ per cent for five and six months. Mixed money is 5 per cent to 5½ per cent for 60 days, 5½ per cent to 5½ per cent for 90 days and four months, and 5½ per cent to 5½ per cent for five and six months. Commercial paper market shows a slightly firmer tone and the volume of business is small. The best 90-day and four months' paper discounts at 5¼ to 5½ per cent, and five and six months' paper moves at 5½ to 5¾ per cent.

Sterling is unchanged at \$4.76-7.16 for cables and \$4.75-3.16 for demand. Rubles are 11.

## DOMESTIC TRADE UNDER RESTRAINT

Most reports of the domestic trade of the United States indicate that a large volume of business is passing. Although industry is active and collections are prompt, sentiment is affected by adverse developments overseas, by drastic liquidation of securities, and by the fact that various propaganda to restrict consumption of foodstuffs as well as buying of non-essentials unfavorably affect distribution by retail dealers, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation. However, the main propelling influence, as for some time past, is governmental buying, supplemented by large civilian demand, especially in self-sustained zones. Indeed merchants in some sections of the country, particularly in the West, Southwest and South, are not only anticipating spring requirements but are reordering to fill broken stocks, backlogs to trade being furnished by realized good crops in the West and 29-cent cotton in the South.

Buying for the holidays is in evidence and in a general way retail trade has improved.

Capacity operations continue to characterize industrial movements, there being, however, some swingings from the production of nonessentials to the more urgently needed articles of war.

Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings throughout the country shows an aggregate of \$6,183,910,000, or 16.5 per cent more than those for the corresponding period last year. The clearings outside of New York were 26.6 per cent larger than those for the corresponding week last year.

Capacity operations continue to characterize industrial movements, there being, however, some swingings from the production of nonessentials to the more urgently needed articles of war.

## RECORD POTATO CROP IS MOVING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Harrison of Railroads War Board says: The railroads are now moving what promises to be the biggest potato crop in history of the country. This crop, estimated to total approximately 455,000 bushels, or half again as much as last year, has been on the way since middle of September. The movement will continue until about April 1.

Reports received by commission on car service indicate that even with intensive loading, more than 750,000 cars will be needed to handle the potato crop.

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	195.00	210.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	120.00	125.00
Amer. Writing Paper Co. Is	80.00	82.00
Arlington Mills	106.00	109.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	87.00	91.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	85.00	90.00
Draper Corporation	117.00	120.00
Fair-Alpaca Co.	166.00	172.00
Mountain States Telephone	100.00	105.00
Otis Elevator	40.00	42.00
Pittsburgh Corning Co.	184.00	188.00
Reynolds & Co. pfd.	80.00	85.00
Southern N. E. Tel.	109.00	112.00
U. S. Envelope Co.	200.00	220.00
U. S. pfd.	111.50	115.00
Waltham Watch Co.	9.00	12.00
do pfd.	74.00	78.00

**BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING**  
TRENTON, N. J.—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., a Delaware concern, has taken a charter in New Jersey. Its capital stock is \$15,000,000.

## COTTON MARKET GETS A SETBACK

News From Russia and Italy Forces Prices Down—Government Report Disappoints—Shipping Situation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The announcement that the Kerensky Government had been deposed in Russia and the continued depressing character of the news from Italy have checked the upward movement in cotton prices, and the market is extremely uncertain and unsettled. The liquidation which preceded the holiday of Tuesday and the spinning reported Thursday had sent January contracts down to 26.38 on Monday. The sharp advance of Thursday morning carried the price up to 27.17, or back to within 23 points of the season's best record. That delivery closed at 26.92 Friday night compared with 26.58 the previous week. There was an inclination in local circles to compare the spinning report with the season of 1915. It had been anticipated that the report would show about 7,250,000 bales to Nov. 1 and although the official figures were only 100,000 bales under this expectation, the spinning indicated between Oct. 18 and Nov. 1 was a disappointment. It amounted to 1,573,098 bales compared with 1,670,156 in 1915, and 1,486,882 in the small crop year of 1909. There were statisticians who were disposed to draw a parallel between the returns of the present season to 1909, when only 3,054,882 bales were ginned after Nov. 1. On the whole, however, the report was considered as strengthening the estimates of around 10,750,000 bales, excluding linters.

Apprehensions that the developments in Russia and Italy would lengthen the war and that this news, combined with the difficulty of obtaining ocean tonnage, might bring out increased spot offerings, followed the advance on the spinning figures. At times selling was very active and there was a break of about 72 points in prices, but Friday's reports from the South indicated no weakening of the spot situation and partial rallies followed on covering. On the whole it would seem fair to assume that speculative sentiment is hesitating between the bullish view of the season's supply and the bearish view of political conditions in Europe and the problems of distribution. It is reported that \$8 per 100 pounds has been paid for ocean freight to Liverpool on an American steamer, and \$9 per 100 has been bid for room out of New York.

## UNDERWOOD CO.'S EXTRA DIVIDEND

Action of Underwood Typewriter in declaring an extra of \$5 per share on its \$5,000,000 common is a cheerful item of financial news. The company is enjoying relatively extraordinary prosperity. It is understood that its net profits for the first eight months of 1917 were better than \$1,900,000 which represents a gain of almost 40 per cent over the similar period of 1916.

On this basis the company is likely to earn a dividend balance of very close to \$3,000,000, or say \$30 to \$32 per share for the common after taking out the 7 per cent dividend on the \$4,000,000 preferred. This earning power would contrast with 24.43 per cent earned in the 12 months to Dec. 31 last and with 12.0 in 1915.

Underwood seems temporarily at least to have been helped by the way in that the American demand for typewriters has greatly expanded. Sales are breaking all records.

The company is in splendid financial position with a working capital equal to practically \$200 a share for its preferred. The corporation has collected its European debts with the exception of those in Russia and these are well guaranteed by French banks.

American war preparations have greatly expanded the demand for its product.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	5½	5
do cts	5	5
Big Ledge	1¼	1½
Butte	47	47
Caledonia	47	47
Calumet & Jer.	1¼	1½
Canada Cop.	1½	1½
Chev Motors	51	51
Cons. Ariz.	1¼	1½
Cons. Copper	7¼	7½
Cosden & Co.	7¼	7½
Dundee Ariz.	7¼	7½
First Nat. Cop.	2	2¼
Gila	17¼	17½
Glenrock	14½	15
Goldfield Cons.	38	41
Green Monster	41	41
Hedra Mining	41	41
Howe Sound	34	34
Jerome Verde	1¼	1½
Jumbo	32	32
Lake Torch Boat	32	32
Magma Cop.	32	32
Marlin Arms	80	80
Max Munitions	80	80
McKin. Dev.	58	62
Met. Petrol.	62	62
Midwest	104	106
Midwest Refg.	105	107
National Zinc	25	25
Nipissing	7½	7½
Peerless	8	10
Penn. Ky.	5¼	5½
Russell 6½	48	52
do 5	52	52
Sapulpa Ref.	8¼	8½
Sequoia Oil	11	11
Sinclair Gulf	14	16
Submarine Boat	12	12½
Success Min.	12	14
Troy Ariz.	14	16
U. S. Steam	3¼	3½
Victoria	3	4

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 8½c. unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged at 43½d.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The course of foreign events must be watched very closely, for this is going to be quite as important a factor on our stock market as our own political tendencies. As we write, there comes of the upset in the Russian Government. This is, indeed, disquieting, but we are probably at too great a distance to judge of its real significance. It is reassuring that those who are the best posted on internal conditions in Russia express themselves as confident that this nation will, at heart, remain true to its Allies and, ultimately, again become a factor in the economic standpoint, stocks are pretty well adjusted to war conditions, their course, from now on, should have a logical relation to current events. It is not impossible that, as regards both the future and domestic factors, these may now be at very near their worst.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: This is a time when, it is needless to say, prophecies as to the immediate course of the market are of little value. Necessity and fright have been the governing factors and at no time has the market been so susceptible to important news events in the world war as at present. Values have not been a factor for some time and will not be until confidence is restored.

Paine Webber & Co., Boston: It is difficult to conceive of any worse news coming out than has appeared during the past week which the stock market has reflected through drastic liquidation. A level of prices has now been established where any favorable news developments would result in a quick and substantial recovery throughout the list.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The average speculator understands that securities are on the bargain counter, but many are waiting for bottom to be reached, as if a bull or a bear market ever did or ever will plainly announce to its devotees that it is on top or on bottom. This class which strives for the most eighth and the top fraction usually get left, victims of their own avarice.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: There has been considerable liquidation forced upon the market by circumstances, and there may be more of it from time to time, but whatever exigencies of liquidation are necessitated where stocks are carried on insufficient margin, this is emphatically not a time for outright owners of securities to dispose of them. The man who has good stocks now which are paid for and does not keep them, has no right to have any. It is especially a time for those who have money awaiting investment or otherwise available, to buy good securities outright. All along the list the most attractive purchases present themselves at prices which have not prevailed for years.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The important question, therefore, is how fully the blight of war has been discounted to date by the security markets. In our judgment the process must be approaching its last stages as the violence of the decline becomes more and more acute and the volume of transactions greater.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: One fact stands out clearly: the decline has gone beyond all reason or understanding. The stock market is recording mere quotations, not values, and there is no doubt that during the past few days investors with ready cash have purchased considerable blocks of securities at prices which are only recorded perhaps once in a generation. This includes heavy odd lot purchases, which make up the fundamental stabilizer of the market and denote a basis of confidence on the part of the small investor. One might say that incomes, not securities, are being purchased, the yield at present prices being so high.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Stocks have broken sensationally, but they've been bought—there is support. The week has brought the climax and the score is low. We think it's a "ten-year drop" and a ten-year bargain time.

A. E. Masten, Pittsburgh: For every bond and every stock sold at the record-breaking low prices there was a purchaser. Obviously someone has faith in values, faith in the outcome of the war and faith in the country. But the recent decline has not revealed that investment demand which the level of the market seem to warrant. This is readily accounted for. War requirements have absorbed an enormous amount of capital, which, otherwise, would have been available for the regular investment market. There is really nothing alarming in the investment situation, but decided improvement cannot be looked for until the nation has had time to accumulate fresh investment funds in excess of the requirements of the war. The money market is absolutely without disturbing factor.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	750	785
Franklin	228	233
South Penn. Oil	240	250
Standard Oil (Cal.)	210	220
Standard Oil (Ind.)	590	610
Standard Oil (Ky.)	330	345
Standard Oil (N. J.)	513	520
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	234	238
Union Tank Line	80	84

## LIBERTY BONDS DECLINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan 4's sold below par on the stock exchange for the first time today, a \$30,000 transaction being made at 99.98. The 3½'s sold at 99.28.

## OCTOBER SALES IN BOND MARKET

First Liberty Loan Issue Breaks Records in Point of Activity—Prices Show Substantial Declines Throughout the List

In October the first 3½ per cent Liberty Loan of 1947 passed all previous records in point of activity. Its sales on New York Stock Exchange, of \$75,585,000, formed 65 per cent of month's transactions, increased 60 per cent over September sales and exceeded combined sales of foreign loans in October by more than \$60,000,000. On Oct. 19 a single transaction of \$1,000,000 was recorded on the tape. The second Liberty Loan, the 4s of 1942, were first traded in on the exchange on Oct. 29 and activity was relatively only fair, amounting to \$1,104,000, due presumably to the fact that seller was obliged, by a ruling of the exchange, to actually have in his possession the bonds offered for sale.

Transactions during October in British and French Government and city issues, including Canadian 5s of 1921, 1926 and 1931, totaled \$15,512,000 or 13 per cent of total sales for the month, in comparison with \$13,403,000 or 16 per cent during September and \$42,069,000 or 30 per cent in October, 1916.

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, total sales were \$315,500,400, of which \$265,575,000 or 84 per cent were French or English securities, \$169,293,000 or 20.7 per cent were United States Liberty loans, leaving a balance of \$333,632,000 or 48.1 per cent apportioned among railroad, industrial and miscellaneous securities.

Prices declined materially. The "Three Cities 6s" dropped about 6 points, on dissolving of underwriter's pool. Sales of eight foreign issues, appended below, aggregate \$13,377,000 or 11.5 per cent of total sales in October, while seven of the most active domestic bonds totaled \$33,025,000. These eight foreign and seven domestic bonds, with amount of trading, closing price Sept. 29 and closing Oct. 31, with changes, follow:

FOREIGN BONDS	
Sales	Bonds Due
\$3,872,000 Ang-Fr 5s 1920	92½ 91½ 1¼
2,320,000 U. King 5s 1918	97½ 98½ 1
2,118,000 new 5½s 1919	98½ 98½ 1
1,400,000 new 5½s 1918	99½ 99½ 1
1,252,000 5½s	1919 95½ 94½ 1¼
1,048,000 5½s	1921 93½ 92½ 1
801,000 F. Rp 5½s 1919	97 95½ 1¼
556,000 F. Rp 5½s 1921	91½ 88½ 3¼
13,377,000 Total	
DOMESTIC BONDS	
\$75,585,000 U. S. L'n	
3½s	1947 100 99.84 16
2,328,000 M. P. Gt 4s 1915	56½ 55½ 1
1,104,000 U. S. L'n	1920 105½ 100 5¼
1,050,000 U. S. Rubr	1942 100 100
947,000 U. S. Steel	1947 82½ 79½ 2½
845,000 N. Y. Cent	1963 101½ 100 1¼
83,025,000 Total	

\*Advance.

## SHIPPING NEWS

High prices prevailed once again at the fish pier today, despite a slack demand. Three trips were landed, the Mary T. Fallon having 12,300 pounds, Edith Silvera 5400 and Vesta 500. The Vesta also had 15 bbls. flounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per cwt.: Haddock \$8.25, steak cod \$12, market cod \$7, pollock \$6, large hake \$8, small hake \$6 and cusk \$6.

Gill netters landed upward of 100,000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today, most of which was pollock. Small boats brought in 20 bbls. herring. No other arrivals were reported.

A new steam trawler recently completed on the Great Lakes and christened Spray, is due to reach Boston next week, via the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River, it was learned today. The vessel is owned by the Bay State Fishing Company of Boston, and is one of several new building for this concern. The Spray replaces the original steam trawler of that name, which was the first steam trawler in the ground fisheries used on the Atlantic coast. The original Spray, with two later built ones, the Ripple and Foam, were sold some time ago ostensibly to the Russian Government. Extensive repairs were made here and they went to New York, where boilers were removed. They are now detained there, pending settlement of a controversy as to who will pay the repair bills. While at Boston, the three vessels were equipped with powerful searchlights, guns fore and aft, and about 50 bunkers each, in space formerly used for fish. The hulls were also strengthened considerably.

## OHIO CROP REPORT

Ohio's November crop report gives wheat average sown as 1,970,000, compared with 1,770,000 last year; condition 86 against 90 a year ago; corn crop 89 per cent of normal yield against 94 per cent a month ago and 70 per cent a year ago; yield per acre 32 bushels; rye condition 87, and acreage 96,700; clover seed prospect of 1918 crop is 73 per cent.

Utah Metal and Tunnel Company  
DIVIDEND NO. 8  
Amount, \$207,478.40; Total Amount, \$880,708.07. The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend payable December tenth to stockholders of record November thirtieth of thirty cents per share.

Transfer books will be closed November thirtieth, current, and will reopen December eleventh, prox.

J. E. ROTWELL, President.  
November 6, 1917, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER & CO.  
675 Tremont St., Boston  
Branch 1008

## TERMS OF GOLD LOAN TO CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The loan of \$25,000,000 gold to Canadian Government must be returned when the exchange situation is reestablished on terms favorable to the Canadians, probably after first of the year. At beginning of this year New York funds in Montreal were selling at fully as high a premium quotation as the present discount.

Embargo imposed by the United States on gold exports came at awkward time for Canada. In the autumn heavy sales of Canadian grain bills take place in this market against Canadian shipments to Europe, causing accumulation of Canadian funds at this center. Ordinarily, a moderate flow of gold across the border would relieve the exchange situation, but this year the decline in exchange went so far that New York funds were selling at one time in Montreal around \$5 per \$1000 discount. This was a vital consideration with Canadian creditors when they attempted to realize on their balances in New York. Pressing demands in the Dominion for war loans, etc., made it necessary to call in some of these balances.

Following the conference in Washington there was a substantial recovery in Canadian exchange, but even now New York funds are quoted around \$3 discount.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson and C. W. Butler of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Baltimore—M. Samuels and Mr. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels & Co.; Tour.

Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rullova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.

Havana, Cuba—J. Constantino of U. S. Kansas City—J. C. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Meridian, Miss.—S. Rothenberg of Marks, Rothenberg & Co.; Adams.

New York—E. A. Heard of C. B. Rous; Essex.

New York—F. J. Christianson of Charles Williams; 113 Lincoln St.

New York—H. Schreyer; U. S.

New York—P. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of Max Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. H. Hostettler; Avery.

Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey of Kauffman Ross; Lenox.

San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co.; Tour.

## LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

Montreal, Quebec—N. Macfarlane of Macfarlane Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual—Aggregate reserve, \$597,912,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,533,847,000, decreased \$23,332,000; reserve in member banks in reserve bank, \$527,372,000, decreased \$2,991,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies, \$36,864,000, decreased \$667,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors, \$33,676,000, increased \$472,000; demand deposits, \$3,414,814,000, decreased \$12,592,000; time deposits, \$218,587,000, increased \$2,953,000; circulation, \$23,966,000, increased \$154,000.

## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT

Michigan crop report gives November condition of wheat as 84, compared with 86 a year ago. Last month, farmers marketed 277,000 bushels.

## FEW RAILS SELL ABOVE PAR NOW

Stock Market Declines Have Brought These Securities to Lowest Average Prices Since 1900—Large Yields

A remarkable thing in connection with the depression in the railroad stocks is the lowest average level since 1900 is that the active issues now quoted at more than par in the New York and Boston stock markets are few. Only a few years back one could count approximately 60 railroad stocks selling above par, most of them commanding large premiums.



## MUSIC

The usual concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are announced to be given in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening of next week, with Karl Muck conducting; and the Symphony concert in Cambridge is announced to take place in Sanders Theater, according to schedule, on Thursday evening. The performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony, with chorus and soloists assisting, is announced to be given in Symphony Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 20, according to the original preparations. Rehearsals of the chorus that takes part in the ninth symphony have been going on under the direction of Stephen Townsend. A rehearsal with chorus and orchestra under Dr. Muck is called for the evening of Nov. 14 in Symphony Hall. A full rehearsal with soloists taking part, is called for the evening of Nov. 19. The soloists engaged are Mmes. Hempel and Keyes and Messrs. Hackett and Middleton.

The Apollo Club of male voices, giving a concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 13, with Emil Moellnauer conducting and with Miss Marie Stoddard, soprano, and Alessandro Alborini, tenor, assisting, will present the following program:

"Onward, Christian Soldiers" Sullivan (with audience taking part in third stanza); "Cherubin Song" Bachmannoff; "World, Thou Art the Sea" Leclair; "The Apollo Club Polonaise" (Mignon); "Thomas" Miss Stoddard; "With You, Dear" Scott; "Hail, Land of Liberty" (Henderson); "Song of the Sea" Leclair; "The Apollo Club, Prelude to 'The Cycle of Life'" Ronald; "Fair Pipers" Weatherly; Miss Stoddard; "Cradle Song" Macdonald; "Soldier's Farewell" Kinkell; the Apollo Club Aria from "Traviata" Verdi; Mr. Alborini; "Wynken, Blynken and Nod" Nevin (with Miss Stoddard assisting); "Prayer of Thanksgiving" Krenner; the Apollo Club, "America."

Miss Martha Baird, a winner of highest honors at graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music last June, gives her first public piano recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 14, presenting works by Scarlatti, Bach, Chopin, d'Indy, Scriabin and Leschetizky.

Moses Boguslawski, the pianist, appearing in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 17, will present the following program:

Sonata, op. 39, Weber; "Scenes from Childhood" Schumann; prelude, op. 75, Schubert; romance, E major, Brahms; moment musical, Schubert; caprice burlesque, Galka Schlegel; six caprices after Paganini, Liszt.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, scheduled to give a recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 18, announces the following program:

Concerto in C major, Vivaldi; concerto in D minor, No. 4, Vieuxtemps; introduction and scherzo for violin alone, Kreisler; tango for violin and piano, Kreisler; old French gavotte, transcribed by Friedberg; scherzo (C minor), Tschalkowsky; "Romance," Kreisler; "Wiener-lech," Goldowsky; ballet-music from "Rosa munda," Schubert-Kreisler; "Non più mesta," Paganini.

Percy Grainger, the pianist, appearing in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Nov. 19, for the benefit of the Red Cross fund, will present the following program:

Fantasia and fugue in G minor, Bach-Liszt; "Kulok," op. 65, No. 1, and folk song from the Walders district, op. 73, Grieg; "Reflets dans l'eau," Debussy; prelude in A flat, op. 28, No. 17, and polonaise in A flat, op. 53, Chopin; sonata in G minor, Schumann; "The Whippoorwill," Mason; "One More Day, My John," lullaby from "Tribute to Foster," and paraphrase on Tschalkowsky's "Flower-Waltz," Grainger.

Miss Evelyn Jeane, soprano, appears in Steinert Hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 23, with Willard Flint, bass, and Malcolm Lang, pianist, assisting.

Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto, appearing in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 24, with Isidore Luckstone as her accompanist, will present the following program:

"Spleen," "Mandolin," "Crepuscule," and "Impressions fausses," Poldowski; "La lettre," Moret; "Le papillon," Foudrain; "Ten plus a me," Boncini; "Domestic," Pansani; "Pastorale," Lacroix; "Chanson populaire," arr. Vuilleumoz; folk songs, arr. by Darcieux; "Laula, laula," Jarmfelt; "Sole agra," Lamont; "Go and Forget," Shaw; "The Nightingale," arr. Brockway; four Chinese Mother Goose songs, Crist; "When Spring Returns," Somerville.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, assisted by Vladimir Dubinsky, violinist, gives a concert in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 25. Miss Edith Evans will play the accompaniments. The program is as follows:

Aria from "Rinaldo," Handel; "My Heart Ever Faithful," Bach; "Ich liebe dich," Beethoven; "Ahi non fili," "Le Froghetto," Meyerbeer; Mme. Schumann-Heink, "Variations" symphoniques, op. 23, Boellmann; Mr. Dubinsky, "The Young Nun" and "Heldenreiselein," Schubert; "Wienleise," Brahms; "Traum durch die Dämmerung," Strauss; "Non Bat the Lonely Heart," Tschalkowsky; "Agnus Dei," with cello obbligato, Bizet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, "Chant du métreux," Glazounoff; "At the Fountain," Davidoff; Mr. Dubinsky, "Erin," Sheridan and O'Hare; "At Parting," Rogers; "Denny Boy," Weatherly; "When the Boys Come Home," Speaks; Mme. Schumann-Heink.

At "Dr. Hale's Church," corner of Essex and Newbury streets (the Rev. Edward Cummings, pastor), an organ recital will be given after the service, tomorrow noon, by William E. Zeuch. The recital begins at 12:15 o'clock, with the following program:

"Sketches of the City," Gordon Balch Nevin; "Seraph's Strain," Wolstenholme; cantabile, Jongsom; allegro and scherzo, second symphony, Vieme; "Angelus," Massenet.

A competition for a free scholarship in the violin normal department of the New England Conservatory of Music will be held at the Conservatory on Monday and Thursday afternoons, Nov. 12 and 15, at 5 o'clock. This competition is open to young people of natural ability and limited means who

have either not previously studied the violin or who have not taken any extended course in it. The examination will be held under direction of Eugene Gruenberg, director of the violin normal courses.

Announcement is made at Steinert Hall of the cancellation of the engagement of Miss Emily Gresser, the violinist, on Nov. 15, and of the possible cancellation of that of Mme. Leila Holterhoff, soprano, on the evening of Nov. 20. Heinrich Gebhard is announced as arranging a second piano recital in the hall early in December.

Concerts announced to be given in Jordan Hall in December include the following:

Samuel Gardner, violin recital, afternoon of Dec. 1. Mr. Gardner will play works by Tartini, Bach-Nachez, Paganini-Wilhelmj, Couperin-Kreisler, Schubert-Kreisler, Zsolli, Glère and Arbos.

Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano, song recital, evening of Dec. 4.

Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, song recital, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8.

Evan Williams, tenor, evening of Dec. 10.

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, song recital, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15.

First of the two concerts by former Kreisler Quartet players, and Fritz Kreisler, afternoon of Dec. 20.

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wedell director, announces that Sunday, Nov. 11, will be the last day for receiving new members for this season. The union chorus is at work on the "Crusaders" by Gade, "Elijah" by Mendelssohn and other works. Rehearsals are held on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock in Jordan Hall. Classes in sight-singing and elementary music meet in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, on Sundays—for beginners at 4:15 o'clock, and for advanced class at 5 o'clock; also at 7:15 o'clock for beginners and at 8:30 o'clock for advanced class on Wednesday evenings. Those desiring to join should apply to Mr. Wedell at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

## KREISLER BARRED FROM TWO TOWNS

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The concert of Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, scheduled to be given here on Friday night, did not come off, Carroll Thornton, Mayor of Youngstown, having refused to issue a permit. Civic organizations presented petitions declaring that the appearance of Mr. Kreisler would be unpatriotic, owing to the fact that he is an officer in the Austrian army. The engagement of Mme. Frieda Hempel, soprano, to appear here in April has been canceled.

NEWCASTLE, Pa.—Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, has been denied the use of the Newcastle High School Auditorium, where he was scheduled to appear on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 13. The city board of education on Thursday night canceled the permit for the use of the building. Resolutions were passed by war veteran organizations asking that the permit be withheld, on patriotic grounds.

## ORCHESTRA NOT TO PLAY GERMAN MUSIC

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Orchestra is to omit all music of German origin from the programs which it presents this season on its visits to Pittsburgh, Pa., accepting action taken against such music by the Pittsburgh Orchestra Association, under the auspices of which it makes the visits. An announcement from the offices of the Philadelphia Orchestra reads:

"The Philadelphia Orchestra Association will conform with pleasure to the request of the Pittsburgh organization. The Philadelphia association is heartily in accord with any movement dictated by patriotic motives. The next concert in Pittsburgh will be devoted entirely to the works of American composers, and the following concert will consist of a Tschalkowsky program."

## MISSION SENT TO JEWS IN LEVANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Led by Edward Valenski, a mission sent by the Federation of Oriental Jews to study the plight of the Jews in Salonika, sailed recently. Sections of Salonika were recently damaged by fire, and several appeals for help have been received here from Jews of that city. Mr. Valenski will also visit other Levantine districts and ascertain the exact conditions of Jews in those countries. He will send reports of his investigations to the federation.

## BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

On Monday evening Mrs. Horatio N. Dresser will speak on food values at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street. On Wednesday, from 7 to 9 o'clock, work for the soldiers will be continued. Charles M. Lamprey will give the second of his gardening talks next Thursday evening. The first of the Twentieth Century Club supper is to be given Nov. 22 at 6:30 o'clock. A peddler's parade will follow the supper. Various groups and classes are now forming.

## DR. GEORGE NASMYTH TALKS

"A League of Nations and the Problems of the Settlement," was the subject of Dr. George Nasmyth's lecture before the study class of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 421 Boylston Street, this morning. This is the third season of the study class and the first of a series of five lectures by Dr. George Nasmyth. The subject of the lecture for next Saturday, a. m., is "Austria-Hungary and the Future Peace of the World."

## INFLUENCE OF THE GREAT LAKES TRADE

It Is Widely Felt Through the Opening of the Granaries and Mines of the Northwest Given by Cheap Transportation

CLEVELAND, O.—"Water-borne Commerce on the Great Lakes" was the subject of a paper by Harvey D. Goulder presented to the convention of the American Association of Port Authorities. "The importance of terminals in water transportation is not always appreciated," said Mr. Goulder. "We no longer consider commerce in its original simple significance of barter—a mere exchange of goods. Transportation and all its instrumentalities, by land and water are essentially a vital part of commerce. Whatever deals with transportation, to promote its lower cost, and expedite and hasten carriage, shipment and deliveries, goes beyond any particular application and reaches out and adds itself to a broader force, whose helpful effect is general."

"Men must understand the value of terminals along our northern lake coast and on the interior rivers as well as upon the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf coasts. More than this, they should understand that to the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer or fabricator, located far from commercial water fronts, the subject is of prime importance; that nothing of such a general character can be without its general value, and that the inland districts may share even in greater measure than the water front, the benefits of aid to water-borne commerce, whether these come directly or more indirectly."

"Cheap transportation has opened the granary of our own and the Canadian Northwest. We furnish a ship which, reckoning by the average yield of wheat in the United States, will carry in a single cargo the product of 30,000 acres of wheat; and loading in a few hours, carries in a few days to the foot of Lake Erie for distribution, the wheat to make enough bread to serve the city of Cleveland for nearly two months. This transportation takes up over 30,000,000 tons of coal and furnishes that to the West and Northwest in its eight months' season. It brings down the iron ore which makes more than 80 per cent of the pig iron produced in the United States, which has reached 40,000,000 tons more than the combined product of Great Britain, France and Germany before the war; and with that, fancy the thousands of millions of investment in everything—railroads, blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel mills, and all the refinements of manufacture, down to the hair spring of a watch, besides the abundance which we have been shipping and are shipping and are going to ship to far countries, in the world competition, as we develop the markets with an ample fleet of ships under our own flag, with its assurance of excellence, of honesty, of fair dealing in trade, and of mutual considerate power when needed."

"It was well said by Senator Palmer in a speech in the Senate that there is not a consumer anywhere who is not definitely benefited by this lake commerce, this cheap transportation. To aid this lake commerce, to resolutely meet and overcome or prevent obstacles in the way of its fullest, freest development, is no mean, selfish, local aim—but a patriotic duty broad as the nation in its scope and its influence on the prosperity and welfare of the nation, and the comfort, well-being and uplift of all our people."

## UNAUTHORIZED FOOD INSPECTORS BUSY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Strange men, representing themselves as agents of the Food Administration, have been at work in Kosciusko County, according to a Warsaw dispatch to the News. They have visited farm homes and have demanded admittance to cellars and warehouses, asserting they had been sent out by the Government to make groceries and commander certain kinds of canned goods and produce. At several places they picked out choice articles and attempted to take them away. Since word has been received that all such men are imposters, the strangers have disappeared.

## PHILIPPINES IN NEED OF LABOR

MANILA, Philippines—Never before in the history of the islands has there been noted an attitude so decidedly in favor of Chinese immigration into the Philippines as the shown at the session of the Third Philippine Agricultural Congress, says the Times. With the exception of about five, all the farmers sitting in congress went on record as being in favor of Chinese immigration here, that being the only measure available to furnish the country with field hands, they believe. The farmers expressed themselves strongly for Chinese immigration following an address delivered by Luis Salcedo Improgo, editor of La Opinion, the weekly organ of the Philippine Agricultural Congress, and a member of the editorial staff of the Nacionalista daily, El Ideal.

Mr. Improgo declared that the Philippines are in need of Chinese field hands, in view of the depletion of Filipino laborers, who are either drawn into manufacturing enterprises and industries other than agriculture, or emigrate continually to Hawaii and other countries in search of more lucrative employment. He further pointed out that the development of the industries other than agriculture, the establishment of the Philippine National Guard and the probable sending of 25,000 Filipino soldiers to the war front, and the gradual rise of cities all over the archipelago, are factors which in the near future will necessarily drain the agricultural fields of laborers.

If there are sufficient laborers in the islands at present for agricultural purposes, he continued, most of them remain idle or engage in other pursuits. Hence the need of importing Chinese laborers for a certain period of time only. He explained that the Philippines, being an oriental country, should not imitate the United States in prohibiting the immigration of Chinese.

The speaker further explained the ethical relations the islanders have with the Chinese, stating that many of the Filipinos at present are Chinese

half-castes and others Spanish mestizos. He said there should not be any fear of the Filipino laborers being placed at a disadvantage with the importation of Chinese field hands, as the law which might be recommended to the Legislature would be such as to fix the pay a Chinese laborer should receive and the period he should remain in the country. In other words, the law to be enacted in this connection should offer ample protection to Filipino laborers. He said these arrangements might be made easily by establishing an immigration office connected with the bureau of labor.

## COLUMBIA RIVER HARBOR IMPROVED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Columbia River now has the best entrance of any bar harbor on either coast of the United States, and there are few harbors in the entire world that have as great an entrance depth at low water as has the Columbia River, according to an Astoria correspondent of the Oregonian.

The reason for this, it is said, can be found in the results attained by the dredge Chinook since she has been digging on the course that is in line with where nature has been trying for years to cut a waterway. When the Chinook resumed work in the bar channel on this course three years ago, there was 23½ feet of water at low tide and in a narrow channel. The recent survey made by government engineers showed 40 feet of water in a channel 1300 feet wide, while for a width of approximately 1000 feet there was 42 feet, with a minimum depth of 38 feet for a width of 2000 feet. That is sufficient to carry any ship that floats the seas and to insure safe ingress or egress under almost any conditions. It raises the Columbia River from the steam schooner port that it was three years ago and places it in a position to accommodate the largest ocean liners or the combined naval fleets of the world.

## MAINE POTATO PRICE MAY DROP

PORTLAND, Me.—The potato situation in Maine is peculiar and there is little indication now as to what to expect in the immediate future. Potatoes have been up to \$2 per bushel this fall but recently took a slight slump and are now quoted at from \$1.75 to \$1.85. No large quantities are being purchased because of the unsteadiness of the market, says the Express. Said one man who has made a study of the situation: "I cannot understand why potatoes are not lower unless there is a concentrated effort being made to hold the product for higher prices. The yield this year was many millions of bushels in excess of last year, and last year's crops were very large. The shipping facilities for export are limited and there is little chance that many will go across the water because of the greater need of other materials for food and war munitions. With a great overproduction, as told in the last government report, I cannot see why they should remain firm for very long. I have been informed indirectly that the food commissioners will name a minimum price soon when it is expected that much of the stock that is now in storehouses will be moved."

## REAL ESTATE SALES IN LYNN

The estate at 47 Hamilton Avenue, belonging to James Norrie, has been purchased by George R. and Belle J. Marsh. The premises consist of a modern slate roof dwelling arranged for three families, and lot of about 5000 square feet. The new owner buys for a home and investment, and will improve the property.

In connection with the above transaction, James Norrie takes title from George R. and Belle J. Marsh, to a modern three-family apartment house and lot of about 4000 square feet of land, at 38 Onondaga Street. The estate at 294 Euclid Avenue consisting of a modern 2½ story dwelling and lot of about 5000 square feet, belonging to Frank H. Dow, has been purchased by Mary E. Johnson. The new owner buys for investment.

Another sale closed relates to premises at 58 Beacon Hill Avenue, consisting of a modern cottage of seven rooms and lot of about 5000 square feet, belonging to Carrie M. Sanderford. Katherine A. Duffy purchased for a home. These sales were effected on private terms through the agency of George W. Bred & Son.

## SUBURBAN AND FARM PROPERTY

Isabella Eaton has sold her property at 61 Main Street, Wakefield, consisting of a 10-room house and 15,000 square feet of land, to George E. Hill, of Swampscott, who buys for a home, and will take immediate possession.

Sadie A. Keizer has sold her property situated on the north side of Poland Road, Plaiton, N. H., consisting of a lot 60x50, a six-room house, garage and poultry house, to Walter C. Brooks of Haverhill.

Addison L. Hurd sold to Hiram N. Pillsbury, his farm located in Hollis, N. H., consisting of 11 acres of land, a house of eight rooms, barn and outbuildings, together with personal property. George W. Hall of Boston was the broker in these sales.

## SALES IN THE SOUTH END

The Franklin Savings Bank has taken title to property at 76 to 82 West Rutland Square, South End, conveyed by the William C. Brackett estate. This consists of two five-story brick apartment houses, known as the Garfield and the Rand. The assessed valuation amounts to \$55,500 of which \$10,500 applies on 8421 square feet of land.

Another property was sold at 17 Milford Street, owned by Margaret Smith, consisting of a four-story and basement brick house and 1710 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$7100, and the land carries \$3600. Lydia N. Coy was the buyer, who resells to Ada J. and Eliza W. Brooks.

## PURCHASED IN HYDE PARK

Campbell Bosson et al. as trustees purchased from Eleanor R. Pattee estate the frame dwelling at 375 Huntington Avenue corner of Hubbard Street, Hyde Park. The property is valued at \$2800, which includes \$500 on the 6552 square feet of land.

## REAL ESTATE

Another old landmark for more than a hundred years, has disappeared in the removal of buildings at 17 to 21 School Street. This site will be improved with a modern three-story mercantile building, from plans by Blackall, Clapp & Whittmore, covering the entire area of 2991 square feet. The street floor will be used for store partition, while the upper floors will be divided for offices. The facade, about 32 feet wide, will be of colonial architecture of dark burned red brick and white marble, with the store front of marble with mahogany trimmings. Codman & Street are managing the owner's interests.

## NEWTON CENTER AND WELLESLEY

George R. Slader has sold the estate located at 41 Hobart Road, Newton Center, it being a new stucco house and about 10,000 square feet of land, valued at \$16,000. The purchaser is Miss Ella A. Leland. Norman L. Adams, executor under the will of Agnes L. Comer, has sold an estate on Elmwood Road, in Wellesley, comprising a stone and frame dwelling house, garage and about an acre of land, valued at \$5400. The purchaser was Miss Sophia M. Baer, who bought for occupancy. William E. McCoy & Co. were the brokers.

## SALE OF NEWTON ESTATE

The sale of property at 34 Eldridge Street, Newton, has been reported for Charles B. Galland, to Ida D. Jamieson of Newton, who buys for a home. Property consists of large modern dwelling and lot of about 8000 square feet of land. Edmonds & Byfield negotiated the sale.

## THE ROXBURY &amp; DORCHESTER

Isaac Stiller has bought from Mary A. Mc Namara and one other, the 2½ story frame dwelling, situated at 92 Harborside Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 4075 square feet valued at \$1400, also included in the \$6500 assessment.

The frame house and frame stable property at 310 Spring Street, West Roxbury, belonging to the Ellen Roth estate, has been sold to Katherine M. Lillis. There is a total taxed value of \$2800, divided by \$800 on 8775 square feet of land, and the balance for improvements.

Papers have gone to record in the transfer of title from Elizabeth J. Williams, owner of a frame dwelling and 9705 square feet of land at 845 Adams Street, corner of Fredericka Street, Dorchester, and James A. Bateman, buyer. Total taxed value is \$3500, of which the land carries \$1500. Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame house and lot of land at 42 Longfield Street, valued by the assessors at \$3000. The 3153 square feet, carries \$1000. Isabella J. Murray estate conveyed to Armina M. Neuvex.

## REAL ESTATE SALES IN LYNN

The estate at 47 Hamilton Avenue, belonging to James Norrie, has been purchased by George R. and Belle J. Marsh. The premises consist of a modern slate roof dwelling arranged for three families, and lot of about 5000 square feet. The new owner buys for a home and investment, and will improve the property.

In connection with the above transaction, James Norrie takes title from George R. and Belle J. Marsh, to a modern three-family apartment house and lot of about 4000 square feet of land, at 38 Onondaga Street. The estate at 294 Euclid Avenue consisting of a modern 2½ story dwelling and lot of about 5000 square feet, belonging to Frank H. Dow, has been purchased by Mary E. Johnson. The new owner buys for investment.

Another sale closed relates to premises at 58 Beacon Hill Avenue, consisting of a modern cottage of seven rooms and lot of about 5000 square feet, belonging to Carrie M. Sanderford. Katherine A. Duffy purchased for a home. These sales were effected on private terms through the agency of George W. Bred & Son.

## SUBURBAN AND FARM PROPERTY

Isabella Eaton has sold her property at 61 Main Street, Wakefield, consisting of a 10-room house and 15,000 square feet of land, to George E. Hill, of Swampscott, who buys for a home, and will take immediate possession.

Sadie A. Keizer has sold her property situated on the north side of Poland Road, Plaiton, N. H., consisting of a lot 60x50, a six-room house, garage and poultry house, to Walter C. Brooks of Haverhill.

Addison L. Hurd sold to Hiram N. Pillsbury, his farm located in Hollis, N. H., consisting of 11 acres of land, a house of eight rooms, barn and outbuildings, together with personal property. George W. Hall of Boston was the broker in these sales.

## SALES IN THE SOUTH END

The Franklin Savings Bank has taken title to property at 76 to 82 West Rutland Square, South End, conveyed by the William C. Brackett estate. This consists of two five-story brick apartment houses, known as the Garfield and the Rand. The assessed valuation amounts to \$55,500 of which \$10,500 applies on 8421 square feet of land.

Another property was sold at 17 Milford Street, owned by Margaret Smith, consisting of a four-story and basement brick house and 1710 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$7100, and the land carries \$3600. Lydia N. Coy was the buyer, who resells to Ada J. and Eliza W. Brooks.

## PURCHASED IN HYDE PARK

Campbell Bosson et al. as trustees purchased from Eleanor R. Pattee estate the frame dwelling at 375 Huntington Avenue corner of Hubbard Street, Hyde Park. The property is valued at \$2800, which includes \$500 on the 6552 square feet of land.

## CLASSIFIED

## OFFICES TO LET

## Practitioner's Office

With sunny alcove, steam heat, artistic walls, elevator service. Rent \$30 monthly. ALLEN HALL BLDG., 284 Boylston Street.

## OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET

NEWBURY ST., 6—Large music studio to sublet, furnished; Thursday morning, Tel. Elizabeth Stedhoff, B.B. 3190, or Studio B.B. 3329-R.

## ROOMS TO LET

ALISTON, 20 Brighton Ave.—Sunny front room in large steam-heated apartment; fifteen minutes from Park St., near Braves Field; gentleman preferred. Tel. Brighton 1771-R.

FOR RENT—1 or 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; with kitchen, dining and living room; near Coolidge Corner, Brookline; rent very reasonable. Tel. Brookline 4552-W.

GAINSBROUGH ST., 101, Suite 2—Comfortable back room, first floor, 2 beds; electric; hot water; also basement room, low rent.

HENNINGWAY ST., 153, Suite 25—Pleasant, quiet, nicely furnished room in small modern apartment near the Fenway.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 103, Suite 2, Corner Norway—Outside rooms, quiet, beautifully furnished; ladies only; rent, \$10.00; references exchanged. B. B. 4043-R.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 3—Nicely furnished front room, light and airy; continuous hot water, electric light, Tel. Back Bay 7207.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 164, Suite 1—Light, quiet, attractive rooms, single and double, nicely furnished; reasonable; permanent or transient.

IN PRIVATE family, sunny furnished room on both room floor; hot water heat, electric light, Mrs. Fined, 19 Chestnut St., Malden, Tel. 171-W.

NEWBURY ST., 533—Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms; well-kept house; steam heat; bath and toilet; near car, station; references preferred; three minutes from Kenmore Station.

SEA OR HARBOR VIEW—Furnished rooms, steam heat, electric light, near car, station; references preferred; three minutes from Kenmore Station.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

LADY desires room and board in good location, in or near Boston; give particulars and price. Address F. 20, Monitor Office, Boston.

## ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—1 or 2 housekeeping rooms, or small apartment; Cambridge or Back Bay preferred. Address F. 12, Monitor Office, Boston.

## TURKISH MARKETS FOR UNITED STATES

## Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Tells of Methods of German Firms

Methods of German business firms in Turkey, are described and criticized in a report just issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, copies of which were received at the Boston office today. The report is entitled "Turkish Markets for American Hardware," and is by G. B. Ravndal, United States Consul-General, formerly stationed at Constantinople. "German endeavors in this field," says the report, "have been determined and adroit. Systematic dumping, extensive imitation of patented American articles, and a persistent and carefully organized solicitation of the trade have been salient features in the German campaign to dominate the Turkish markets and link them firmly to the industrial activities of the Teutonic nations."

American hardware has not as a rule been sold directly to the Turkish distributor. In normal times it is sold through a few firms in Hamburg and Bremen, having houses in New York. These New York houses, however, are not American export organizations, but German jobbers, working according to German methods and for German interests, and they ship American articles to Turkey only if they can not be replaced on the same terms by German articles. Under these conditions, it is an easy matter to market imitations of American goods, and the Germans are master imitators. Sometimes German catalogues show American articles on one page, and German imitations on the opposite, with advantages of price and quick delivery, of the German goods conspicuously indicated.

"These imitations are very close, proceeding even to the brand and name of the article, and there is always a reduction in price. That the Germans keep the American articles in the catalogues at all must be ascribed to the fact that there are people in Turkey who appreciate the excellence of the American product, in spite of all manipulations and deceptions, and insist on having what they want."

American manufacturers may be surprised to learn that of all self hardware sold in Turkey, 60 per cent is sold as American made, and 20 per cent of it actually is American."

TOPEKA, Kan.—Carload shipments of food and feed in Kansas will be practically extinct if the Food Administration carries out its order requiring cars to be loaded with not less than 60,000 pounds, according to J. F. Baldwin, of the Shawnee Milling Company, quoted by the Capital.

Hitherto, 24,000 pounds has been the minimum for intrastate business in Kansas, under the order of the public utilities commission, while the interstate minimum has been 40,000. Small dealers throughout the State are accustomed to purchase a mixed carload of flour and feed at the minimum weight. It is impossible for the petty merchant to dispose of 60,000 pounds at once, and he has no alternative except to do his business with Kansas millers in less than carload lots.

## FULL CAR ORDER MEETS WITH PROTEST

TOPEKA, Kan.—Carload shipments of food and feed in Kansas will be practically extinct if the Food Administration carries out its order requiring cars to be



## NEW YORK, ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA AND MISCELLANEOUS

## APARTMENTS TO LET

PUBLIC GARDEN APARTMENTS TRUST  
(MATTHEW HALE and RAYMOND H. OVESEN, Trustees)

## 68 Beacon Street

This 9-story FIREPROOF apartment house will be completed about December 1st. The situation and exposure is unusually pleasant, being directly opposite the Public Garden and open on all four sides, the upper floors having an extended view of the Charles River and the hills beyond. There are two suites to each floor, one containing eight rooms and three bathrooms with an unusually large reception hall, and the other, seven rooms and two bathrooms. The entire 7th, 8th and 9th floors are rented.

## CODMAN &amp; STREET

18 STATE STREET, BOSTON EXCLUSIVE RENTING AGENTS

## Jamaica Plain

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 703 Penherton Building.

## New Apartments

1885 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

In the exclusive residential district; 8 rooms with 2 private bathrooms, sun-room and sleeping porch; finished in mahogany, gunwood and white enamel, hardwood polished floors, steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Decorations to be selected by the tenants.

Low rental if applied for at once. Particulars: L. NISSON, 101 Tremont St.

## REAL ESTATE

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## 234 Newbury Street

Assessed \$19,500

12 Rooms, 2 Baths

By order of the Special Administrator we are going to sell the highest bidder.

Wednesday, Nov. 14, 2 P.M.

this attractive home in one of the best residential sections of the city. It is situated between Exeter and Fairfield sts. This is also an exceptional location for a professional man or club. Convenient terms. Sale positive regardless of weather conditions. Deposit \$200. Open for inspection Monday and Tuesday preceding sale.

HOUGHTON &amp; RICH, Auctioneers

68 DEVONSHIRE STREET

## Near Coolidge Corner

A frame dwelling of 10 rooms, pantry, bath, shower, back and extra lavatory; all improvements and conveniences including oak floors, oak stairs, Gurney hot water heating system with asbestos covered pipes, electric lighting, 4 open fireplaces, gas and coal ranges, hot water gas attachment, in boiler, just reconditioned on interior, also the exterior repainted. Land for vegetable garden. A well constructed home in exceptionally fine location, makes a desirable home at \$8,500, which is less than the assessed value. Apply to your own broker or

J. Edward Kirker

31 WALNUT STREET, VILLAGE SQUARE, BROOKLINE.

## BROOKLINE

A very attractive detached dwelling house, containing 8 rooms, bath, sewing room, electric lighting, oak floors, electric lighting, modern plumbing and slate roof. Lot of land 12,728 sq. ft. On a most desirable residential street, quiet, yet accessible. Owner's valuation \$10,000, will sell at \$7,700. Not a dollar to be spent on any sort of repairs. Home in excellent condition on both interior and exterior. Apply to your own broker or

J. Edward Kirker

31 WALNUT STREET, VILLAGE SQUARE, BROOKLINE.

## JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

Roofers and Metal Workers

Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office, 20 East St., Boston, Mass.

## Valuable Estate for Sale

On the southern side of King Oak Hill, Weymouth Heights. For descriptive circular, send to owner, H. H. I. SMITH, 578 East Commercial Street, East Weymouth, Mass.

## Beautiful Brookline Home

12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room, lot 8000 sq. ft. Room for garage and garden. Owner going out of State. Price low, terms. Address U 29, Monitor Office, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—6 1/2 beautiful lots, Northwest part of Los Angeles, 2 corners; price greatly reduced to \$2000; terms. OWNER, 302 N. Hill St., Los Angeles.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Small farm, 10 to 15 acres, fronting on salt water within 25 miles of Boston. Address C 29, Monitor Office, Boston.

## HOUSES TO LET

## WINCHESTER

Half house of 9 rooms. All improvements; newly renovated; first class condition. Large garden. Rent \$35. Tel. 635-M, or address 5 Webster St., Winchester, Mass.

## CARPENTERS

High Class Carpentering and Jobbing

Furniture Repaired in Your Home

CHAS. E. MERRILL

13 Hopkinton Street, Allston, Mass.

Tel. Brighton 1792-W

## OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoted prices paid. Wm. W. HENSLER, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Love and Praise." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

PUBLIC GARDEN APARTMENTS TRUST  
(MATTHEW HALE and RAYMOND H. OVESEN, Trustees)

## 68 Beacon Street

This 9-story FIREPROOF apartment house will be completed about December 1st. The situation and exposure is unusually pleasant, being directly opposite the Public Garden and open on all four sides, the upper floors having an extended view of the Charles River and the hills beyond. There are two suites to each floor, one containing eight rooms and three bathrooms with an unusually large reception hall, and the other, seven rooms and two bathrooms. The entire 7th, 8th and 9th floors are rented.

## CODMAN &amp; STREET

18 STATE STREET, BOSTON EXCLUSIVE RENTING AGENTS

## Garrison Hall

Absolutely Fireproof Hotel

2 BLOCKS FROM COPELY SQUARE

Furnished suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with private baths. Long distance telephones in the rooms. Excellent cafe with table that cannot be duplicated in the Back Bay. Rent for living room, chamber and private bath, including light and maid service for two persons is \$12 per week and up. Elegant 8-room suite, furnished, for 3 or 5 persons, for \$25 per week and up. The heat and service furnished in this house is among the best in the Back Bay.

For plans and particulars apply to

Apply to Manager

Telephone 633 Back Bay

## HOTEL

## RANELEGH

Cor. Beacon and Mountfort Streets

8 Minutes from Park Street

HIGH CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN BACK BAY

Attractive furnished and unfurnished suites of 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms with bath. From \$30.00 to \$85.00 per month. Transient rates, \$2.50 per day up. \$10.00 per week up. A la carte and American plan cafe. Courteous hotel service. W. E. LYLE, Manager, Tel. Back Bay 6377.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

## WANTED

## SENIOR ACCOUNTANT

Competent to take full charge of auditing, preparation of income tax returns and general work. Good pay to competent man. Reply in detail. Address G 6, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—THREE MANAGERS

For three managers for three meat and provision, cash, no delivery stores in New York State; towns of over 50 population; wages \$100 per month with 5% commission; must have experience; also one first class biologist and Franklin maker. Address HARRY B. SWAN, Inc., Hudson Falls, New York.

## YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK

Graduate of high school; good English; references first letter. Opportunity for advancement. GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., 607 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

## OFFICE BOY WANTED

About 15 years old; apply by letter giving details and salary expected; must be a native born, intelligent, honest, capable, and reliable. Address 1432 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

## WANTED—Picture frame joiner, stainer and mat cutter

Steady position to quick reliable man; must be willing to travel; references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

## WANTED—Reliable watch maker and repairer

Address 1432 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A family with a pleasantly situated and comfortable home in the Mountfort region of Southern New Hampshire, desires the services of a cultivated young woman as teacher (grammar grades) for their 3 children; one competent to teach elementary music. French, Latin, Greek, optional; travel. Address Lock Box 50, East Rindge, N. H.

## WANTED—GOVERNORS

For two young men must teach music and conversational French; give references and ability. Address L. A. S., 1115 Story Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## WANTED—Reliable Protestant woman for day's work

Good laundress; ref. Tel. Back Bay 3858-M. Address 112, Monitor Office, Boston.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright

Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that anneals to the iron—that lasts four times as long as any other.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your hardware or grocery dealer is refunding your money.

THERE'S "A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"

Get a Can Today

TOOTH PASTE

BUTTE'S TOOTH POWDER

IN EITHER FORM

25c

Long advertised to Monitor readers and appreciated as a reliable, efficient dentifrice. "Butterill's" contains none of the cheap cleaning agents. Only the best of material is allowed to enter into its composition.

NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., Lynn, Mass.

Active Workers for Better Teeth.

F. KNIGHT &amp; SON

40 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. We attend to moving, packing for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

EASY CLEANING FLUID

Cleans White and Fancy Shoes

All Wearing Apparel LEAVES NO RING

BLEECKER CO., All Department and Shoe Stores

OLD DOWN PUFFS MADE LIKE NEW

Beautifully cleaned and re-covered with dainty high grade materials at low prices.

Send now for samples and full prices.

Sanitary Down Puff Co.

54 FALMOUTH STREET BOSTON, MASS.

## FURNITURE

Many Bookcases and Library Furniture

MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO.

7 Arch Street, Boston

## MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES

Immediate Shipment from Stock

GRINDSTONES (Nova Scotia)

PNEUMATIC TOOL HOSE

STACEY STOP-COCKS

STACEY STEEL NIPPLES

HOSE-BANDS—WIDE FASTENERS

GRITS Red-Bone-Brows

SCOTCH BONE

LUMP PUMICE STONE

MAYERS &amp; WUNDER CEMENT

FIX-ALL CEMENT

ZIP CLEANER

STEEL AND TAMPOCO BRUSHES

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS

If it is for Building Glass, Marble or Stone—WE SELL IT

Harrison Supply Company

Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent

87 DORCHESTER AVENUE EXTENSION BOSTON, MASS.

## WANTED

ARE YOU THE MAN OF A SOLDIER

who made honest entry before June 22, 1917, for honorable discharge, but for less than a full 100 days? If so, you may be entitled to a soldier's additional homebased claim. These claims are assignable. I pay cash for them. I also buy land warrants. If you think you have such a claim write BEN B. JONES, Land Att'y, Denver, Colo.

WE wish to receive into our home in a Chicago suburb a companionable lady having musical interests; no service expected; refs. exchanged. Add. P 21, Monitor Office, Chicago.

## FOR SALE

POINT LAKE SCARY

To be sold in aid of the War Relief Fund, valuable old Brussels Point Lake Scarf in two pieces, each piece 1 1/2 yds. long, 27 in. wide. Broom in owner's family for three generations. Price \$20. X 48, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England.

## Grand Orchestral Harp

At a bargain. Inquire of HARRIET A. SHAW, 238 Bay State Road, Boston.

FOR SALE—Palatial house, double, perfect condition; black center; bought 1880. Mrs. C. L. LILLIE, 628 Kimball Ave., Chicago.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

## Child Improvement Books

FUNLAND—The Nature Study Book

JOYLAND—The Playtime Book

FLOWERLAND—The Garden Study Book

THE WONDER WORD BOOK—Instructive and Amusing

(Patented)

Instructive and amusing. Compels children to spell correctly.

The most unusual, instructive and amusing children's books. Features interchangeable faces, letters, heads, features, fruits, flowers and vegetables which are cut from heavy board leaves and are of proper size and level to fit snugly into the different holes. They are contained in a receptacle in the book.

Each page beautifully colored. Stories in rhyme. Boxed. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 inches.

POSTPAID \$1.00 EACH.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers

9 S. Clinton Street, Cor. Madison, Chicago

## FLOWERLAND

THE GARDEN STUDY BOOK

Has interchangeable fruits, flowers and vegetables.

The most unusual, instructive and amusing children's books. Features interchangeable faces, letters, heads, features, fruits, flowers and vegetables which are cut from heavy board leaves and are of proper size and level to fit snugly into the different holes. They are contained in a receptacle in the book.

Each page beautifully colored. Stories in rhyme. Boxed. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 inches.

POSTPAID \$1.00 EACH.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers

9 S. Clinton Street, Cor. Madison, Chicago

## UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS REPAIRED

MADE TO ORDER

DOES IT NEED A RIB?

Buy your umbrella direct from the manufacturer. One of the largest assortments in Boston.

JOHN T. MANNING

1 UMBRELLA MFR.

43 WINTER STREET

## LAUNDRIES

Established 1877

at RICHARDSON'S

to do the

Finest Family Laundering

Reason: A Generation's Continuous Practice

Drivers call in Boston and suburbs.

51 CHARDON STREET, BOSTON

Tel. Har. 1273

Highly efficient delivery system by express and parcel post for those living beyond our carrier routes.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

I AM IN POSITION to offer at attractive prices a limited number of

UPRIGHT PIANOS

of highest quality to small churches and associations. Prices quoted on request from 800 to 1000. Personal references furnished if desired.

AUGUSTUS BEALL, 109 West 4th, Cincinnati



By The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

Breadth of view and practicalness are the keynotes of an excellent article which Mr. Francis Toye has contributed to a weekly journal. He finds some deterioration in the standard of the Promenade concerts at the

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

The program of the Philadelphia Orchestra in its weekly pair of concerts is an instructive study, for somehow it missed fire, and yet on paper it

NEW YORK NOTES

### HANDEL WORKS TO BE GIVEN

**MELVILLE CLARK**  
**APOLLO**  
Player Piano  
The Original 88-Note Player-Piano  
MELVILLE CLARK PIANO CO.  
410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago



**Better Music  
"Williams"  
Sounding Board**

placed under record  
any disc phonograph  
Send \$1.50 to  
O. B. Williams Co.  
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.  
Mfrs. Cash and Deane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

In addition to the novelties, the Chicago company proposes to make some revivals. One of these will be offered during the opening week. Meyerberg's "Dinorah" has not been sung here for many years, and there never has been much yearning on the part of Twentieth Century operagoers to hearken to it again. Mme. Galli-Curci is to be the heroine, and it is possible that her singing will go far to make fascinating a masterpiece that is considerably behind the spirit of the times. One of the revivals will be Pelléas et Mélisande, Massenet's "Griseldis," "Cléopâtre" and "Don Quixote," Delibes' "Lakmé," Feyerberg's "Monna Vanna," Giordano's "Fedora," Verdi's "Faust," Ricci's "Crispino e la Comare," Bellini's "I puritani" and others.

The principal newcomers among the singers will be Mmes. Chénal, Genevieve Vix, Messrs. Stracciari, Van Hulst, Leone Zinovieff. Some previously have sung with the original Boston company. Of these are Jeska Schwartz and Myrna Sharlow. A large contingent of American singers is represented—at least on the paper of the prospectus. These include Margaret Domaine, Diana Bonnar, Marguerite

The schedule for the opening week has been thus arranged: Monday, "Isabeau"; Tuesday, "Roméo et Juliette"; Wednesday, "Aida"; Thursday, "Faust"; Friday, "Dinorah"; Saturday (matinee), "Isabeau"; Saturday (evening), "Il Trovatore".

## CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Unmindful of the war and of the impossibility of importing new works from Europe, Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is more prolific in novelties than ever he has been before. An unfamiliar work has been represented on most of the programs which so far have been given; and at that which was presented on Nov. 2-3, there was offered a composition which, written by a British composer last year, has not yet been published. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford is not one of the masters whose inspirations have been hugged to its composite bosom by the American public. His fifth Irish rhapsody, first played at the Norfolk festival last June, was lent to the Chicago organization by Carl Stoekel, to whom the work had been presented by its composer. Those who know the music of Sir Charles Stanford must wonder also why such a great talent has been vouchsafed to the world that lies outside Great Britain. The Irish master early in his career was obsessed by Johannes Brahms. His is not an academic gift, but a natural talent for Irish melody was stifled by its possessor's greater regard for that which is scholastic and abstruse. So six symphonies and vast quantities of choral music have been ground out of his inner consciousness and they have

When, however, the voice of his people calls insistently to Sir Charles, when the feeling of race and the expression of its music wells up and is not to be denied, Stanford has called into being some charming works of art. The fifth rhapsody is one of those things. Mr. Stock's presentation of it made clear the circumstance that the composer, when he is Irish, is to be reckoned with. Unfortunately—and now ironically—he has chosen principally to be German.

For the concert now under discussion there was revived Bizet's fine overture, "Patrie." The work had been delayed by Theodore Thomas early in the century, and for some reason had not been allowed to gather dust upon the library's shelves. A brilliant, as well as a tuneful and often a stirring work, "Patrie" deserved its resuscitation. The other orchestral pieces were MacDowell's minor suite and Volk's third serenade for strings. The latter composition was scarcely worth the fine performance which the orchestra gave to it. Its musics were and jejeune, and the best that can be

## MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — In the weekly popular concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Enoch Oberholser, conductor, Grieg's "Norwegian Bridal Procession," Oberholser's "Romantic" overture, Borowick's symphonic elegy and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish caprice were played. Royal Dadmun, baritone, assisted in singing opera arias. The first young people's concert of the season, given by the orchestra in cooperation with the public schools, brought forward a program of Liszt's works. The conductor elucidated the program with a short lecture.

John McCormack, tenor, has given 150 concerts both in Minneapolis and in St. Paul. With André Polah, violinist assisting, he appeared in the Auditorium here on Monday evening, singing songs by Handel, songs by Schubert, Goldman, Foote and Schneiderman, Irish folk songs. Mr. McCormack's former associates, Donald McBeath, violinist, is in the aviation service of the Canadian Army. Mr. McCormack appeared at the St. Paul Auditorium on Wednesday evening. Here his selections included works by Mehul, Hüb., Pauré, Rachmanninov, Baurleugh, Tours and Schneider and a group of Irish songs different from those he sang in Minneapolis. Many of the tenor's admirers attended the concerts in both cities.

Mme. Theodora Troendle, pianist, appeared in St. Paul at Junior Pioneer Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with Mme. Aurelia Wharry, soprano, assisting.

The only chamber music so far promised Minneapolis for this season will be contained in concerts at the Unitarian Church, presented by Cornelius Van Vliet, cellist, of the Minneapolis orchestra, and Harrison Wal Johnson, pianist. A Beethoven program, including two sonatas for cello and piano, and a duet for viola and cello, will be given on Nov. 21. Karl Scheurer will play the viola. The second concert will be given on Jan. 13 with a program of French music.

### MUNICIPAL ORGANIST NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Clarence Reynolds, president of the next year is to play the \$50,000 Wurster organ which is being installed by the municipal auditorium. The salary accorded him will be \$7000 for 1920 of this being contributed by the Denver Rotary Club. According to plans being formulated, choral concerts as well as organ recitals will be given in the auditorium, under the direction of Mr. Reynolds. Open-air concerts also may be given next summer in the stadium, which is to be part of the civic center of Denver.

THE VOCALION COMPANY  
VOCALION HALL

IN BOSTON  
190 BOYLSTON ST.

IN PROVIDENCE  
336 WESTMINSTER ST.



**T**HE Aeolian-Vocalion is the phonograph personalized, developed, carried across the boundary line that marks where serious musical consideration begins.

All that the older phonograph possessed, it has—refined and made still better. Its richness, beauty, clarity of tone—its marvelous ability to mirror distinctive instruments and voices—bespeak the stride it marks in phonograph development.

Its great new feature—the Grad-  
ola—for controlling expression, gives  
it an appeal that wins the heart of  
every music-lover who hears it.

Prices—\$45 to \$375  
 Graduola Models—From \$100  
 Catalog and complete information sent upon request

# The Aeolian Vocation

GEO. P. BENT CO.

Chicago's Great  
Victrola  
Center

Bent Bldg.  
214 to 216 S. Wabash Ave.,  
CHICAGO  
Manufacturers and Dealers

Chicago's Great  
Player Roll  
Center

## Artistic Grand and Upright Pianos.

Player Pianos and Everything Pertaining to  
Pianos and Victrolas—Music Rolls—  
Victor Records and Supplies

## THE ANGELUS PLAYER PIANOS

**THE ANGELUS ARTRIO—The Wonderful Reproducing Instrument**

Visitors are invited no matter whether they purchase or not.

**GEO. P. BENT CO.**  
Bent Bldg.  
214 to 216 S. Wabash Ave.  
Phone: Harrison 4767

**CHARGE  
ACCOUNTS  
SOLICITED**

**LOGAN SQ. BRANCH**  
3137 Logan Blvd.  
Phone:  
Belmont 7296



## THE HOME FORUM

## Lincoln's Integrity as an Orator

By practice in extemporary speaking Lincoln learned to do a most difficult thing—namely, to produce literature on his legs. It is difficult thus to produce literature, because the words must flow with immediate precision. It is unusual for a politician to go through life always addressing audiences, and yet always avoiding the orator's temptation to please and captivate by extravagant and false sentiment and statement. The writer, and particularly the political writer, is tempted to this sort of immorality, but still more the speaker, for with the latter the reward of applause is prompt and seductive. It is amazing to look over Lincoln's record and find how seldom he went beyond bounds, how fair and just he was, how responsible and conscientious his utterances long before these utterances became of national importance. And then, both his imagination and his sympathy helped him here, for while he saw and keenly felt his own side of the argument, he could see as clearly, and he could sympathetically understand, the side of his opponent.—Richard Watson Gilder.

## Lookin' Back

Wathers o' Moyle an' the white gulls flyin',  
Since I was near ye, what have I seen?  
Deep great seas, an' a strong wind sighin',  
Night and day where the waves are green.

Sleish an' Trostan, dark w' heather,  
High are the Rockies, airy-blue;  
Sure ye have snows in the winter weather.

Here they're lyin' the long years through,  
Snows are fair in the summer weather.

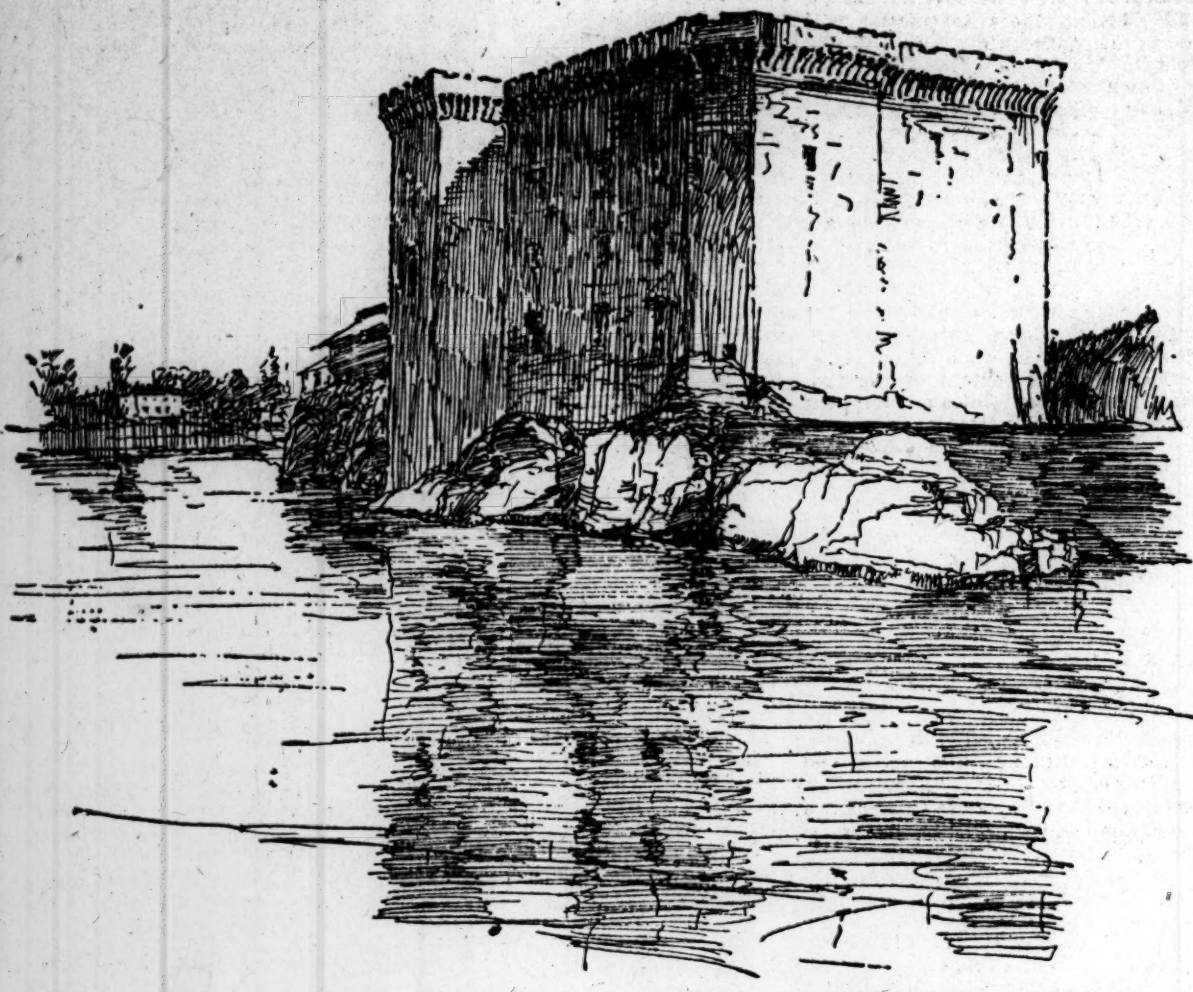
Och! an' the shadows between are blue!

Lone Glen Dun an' the wild glen flowers,  
Little ye know if the prairie is sweet;

Roses for miles, and redder than ours  
Spring here under the horses' feet.  
Ay, an' the black-eyed gold sun-flowers,  
Not as the glen flowers small an' sweet.

Wathers o' Moyle, I hear ye callin'  
Clearer for half o' the world between,  
Antrim hills an' the wet rain fallin'  
Whiles ye are nearer than snow-tops keen!

Dream's o' the night an' a night wind callin'  
What is the half o' the world between?  
—Maura O'Neill.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## King René's Castle, Tarascon

The famous town of Tarascon, Mona Caird writes in "Romantic Cities of Provence," lies charmingly on the riverbank; a mass of roofs and towers, with its castle of King René—that most delightful and lively of monarchs; a real drawing-master castle, absurdly picturesque, with two vast round machicolated towers (very troublesome to shade), and a frowning entrance between them. (Surely all drawing masters have taken this castle as their model since time began!) On the landward side is a dry moat and a stretch of grass and weeds (the weeds worked in with a sharp professional touch in the foreground). Just across the Rhone, the vast bridge which Tartarin thought too long and slender, leads to the town, and high

up on the hill, proud and desolate, the rival castle of Beaucaille.

"The regions down by the Castle of King René are delightful to loiter in on a warm day. Of vast size and solidity, this fourteenth century fortress is full of the atmosphere of romance. The southern wall plunges sheer into the Rhone; at right angles to this river front stretches the mass of the building; tower and battlement in splendid array, the dry moat and the road running alongside.

"What observant traveler passing at the foot of some ancient tower has not noticed the magical aspect of its line of luminous contact with the fields of the air?"

"The immense block of masonry.

from its roots in the soil to its battlements in the sky, stands clear against the mysterious spaces, and presently it seems to stir and lean forward, as if it might fall or drift away in emulation of some free-born cloud that swims over its head. It is delightful to loiter in the road by the moat just below the hillock that rises to the river bank and opposite the last of the towers, which stands at the angle of the castle between land and water. At this spot nothing can be seen of hill and river, only the tower and sky."

## The Right Patriotism

We hesitate to employ a word so much abused as patriotism, whose true sense is almost the reverse of the popular sense. We have no sympathy with that boyish egotism, hoarse from cheering for one side, for one state, for one town. The right patriotism consists in the delight which springs from contributing our peculiar and legitimate advantage to the benefit of humanity.—Emerson.

## A Visit to Coventry

Octavia do you remember that July morning in 1898 when we stepped from the train at Coventry? . . . We hoped to see with our mortal eyes the house and streets made sacred to memory by the once illuminating presence of the author of "Adam Bede." We went to the newsstand to find a "Guide to Coventry," and found one; but . . . it did not mention our author. . . . We took a carriage and drove to Ivy Cottage, where we announced that we were two Americans who hoped to see the land of the author of "Middlemarch" and her birthplace and homes.

Do you remember that two beautiful old fairy ladies with fresh pink and white cheeks and snowy curls threw their arms about us and led us into a rose garden, and through the rooms, where, as a young girl, Miss Evans had lingered, "her curls pulled down about her delicate face because she was so shy?" These fairy godmothers took us to a long table and poured out upon it from baskets and boxes untold literary treasures, letters from Carlyle, Gladstone, Harriet Martineau, and a heap of empty envelopes which had once contained the letters they had received from George Eliot, but had given to Mr. Cross for his "Life of George Eliot as Related in Her Letters."

They played for us the tunes George Eliot loved and showed us the picture painted of her. Hennell gave you an autograph copy of one of

her books, and Mrs. Charles Bray wrote her name in her own volume, "Elements of Morality," and gave it to me. Then the two fairy ladies . . . kissed us and sent us away with an affectionate "Come again."—Mary E. Burt.

## A Child's Meeting With Lewis Carroll

Latterly, Lewis Carroll always spent the long vacation at Eastbourne, Stuart Dodgson Collingwood says in "The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll." "In earlier times, Sandown, a pleasant little seaside resort in the Isle of Wight, was his summer abode. He loved the sea both for its own sake and because of the number of children whom he met at seaside places. Here is another 'first meeting.' This time it is at Sandown, and Miss Gertrude Chataway is the narrator.

"I first met Mr. Lewis Carroll on the seashore at Sandown in the Isle of Wight, in the summer of 1875, when I was quite a little child.

"We had all been taken there for change of air, and next door there was an old gentleman—to me at any rate he seemed old—who interested me immensely. He would come on to his balcony, which joined ours, sniffing the sea-air with his head thrown back and would walk right down the steps on to the beach with his chin in the air, drinking in the

fresh breezes as if he could never have enough. I do not know why this excited such keen curiosity on my part, but I remember well that whenever I heard his footstep I flew out to see him coming, and when one day he spoke to me my joy was complete. Thus we made friends, and in a very little while I was as familiar with the interior of his lodgings as with our own. I had the usual child's love for fairy-tales and marvels, and his power of telling stories naturally fascinated me. We used to sit for hours on the wooden steps which led from our garden on to the beach, whilst he told me the most lovely tales that could possibly be imagined, often illustrating the exciting situations with a pencil as he went along.

"One thing that made his stories particularly charming to a child was that he often took his cue from her remarks—questions would set him off on quite a new trail of ideas, so that one felt that one had somehow helped to make the story, and it seemed a personal possession. It was the most lovely nonsense conceivable,

## The Volga

loaded sparkle like gold and are dimly reflected in the muddy, vernal water. A passenger steamer comes from the opposite side and whistles—the resounding echo of the whistle loses itself in the woods, in the gorges of the mountainous bank, and dies away there. In the middle of the river the waves stirred up by the two vessels strike against one another and splash against the steamer's sides, and the vessels are rocked upon the water. On the slope of the mountainous bank are verdant carpets of winter corn, brown strips of fallow ground and black strips of ground tilled for spring corn. Birds, like little dots, soar over them, and are clearly seen in the blue canopy of the sky; nearby a flock is grazing; in the distance they look like children's toys; the small figure of the shepherd stands leaning on a staff, and looks at the river.

"The glare of the water, freedom and liberty are everywhere; the meadows are cheerfully verdant and the blue sky is tenderly clear; a restrained power is felt in the quiet motion of the water; above it the generous May

sun is shining, the air is filled with the exquisite odor of fir trees and of fresh foliage. And the banks keep on meeting them, caressing the eyes . . . with their beauty, as new pictures constantly unfold themselves.

"Everything surrounding them bears the stamp of some kind of tardiness: all—nature as well as men—live there clumsily, lazily; but in that laziness there is an odd gracefulness, and it seems, as though beyond the laziness a colossal power were concealed; an invincible power, but as yet deprived of consciousness, as yet without any definite desires and aims. And the absence of consciousness in this half-slumbering life throws shades of sadness over all the beautiful slope. Sublimely patient, silent hope for something new and more inspiring; some heard even in the cry of the cuckoo, waited to the river by the wind from the shore. The melancholy songs sound as though imploring some one for help. And at times there is in them a ring of despair. The river answers the songs with sighs. And the treetops shake, lost in meditation. Silence."

sun is shining, the air is filled with the exquisite odor of fir trees and of fresh foliage. And the banks keep on meeting them, caressing the eyes . . . with their beauty, as new pictures constantly unfold themselves.

## The Necessity for Proof

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is one thing which a great many people seem to forget with reference to Christian Science, and that is that it is Science. In the old days natural science was supposed to be positively irreligious, and when Dr. Colese went so far as, in a pathetically simple-minded manner, to attempt to reconcile Moses and Faraday, he discovered that he might as well have tried to reconcile the Bible and the "Arabian Nights." Because of this attitude of mind, Christians were expected to think loosely, natural science was anathema, revelation was divorced from reason, and spiritual perception was posited by faith, which in turn was defined, in terms Gregorian, as something which could not be proved.

It never seems to have occurred to the people who adopted this form of argument, that they were engaged in frankly and flatly contradicting the Bible. Not once nor twice, but again, and again, and yet again, the Greek text of the New Testament, no matter for all the translators who ever perverted that text, speaks of scientific knowledge of God, of Christ, and of Truth; whilst it declares, from one end to the other, that freedom is to be obtained through this knowledge of the absolute, and that an understanding of Principle can be demonstrated with mathematical exactness. Wherever the idea of faith as something fathomable of proof, and of the acts of God as a mystery not to be fathomed or comprehended, may have arisen, it is most certainly not in the Bible, which declares unmistakably that faith without works, assumption without proof, is dead.

No one ever realized this more clearly than Mrs. Eddy, with the result that the whole of Christian Science teaching is a demand that an end should be put to the easy gospel of salvation by self-assertion, and a return made to the Gospel of Jesus the Christ. "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." In consequence of this Mrs. Eddy accepted, quite contentedly, the burden of the proof of her teachings for Christian Scientists, and summed up her demands upon them on page 341 of Science and Health: "In Christian Science mere opinion is valueless. Proof is essential to a due estimate of

this subject. Sneers at the application of the word Science to Christianity cannot prevent that from being scientific which is based on divine Principle, demonstrated according to a divine given rule, and subjected to proof."

It is clear, then, that in the teaching of Christian Science, every man is exactly as much a Christian Scientist as he is a demonstrator of the omnipotence of Truth, of the inviolability of divine Principle. The test, then, to which a man is compelled to submit his scientific knowledge of Truth is his power to demonstrate the truth of the premises he accepts. For this purpose the simplest available test is the healing of the sick, for it is in his dealings with a patient that a practitioner stands alone with Principle. In the labors of boards, of churches, or of committees, the very multiplicity of workers obscures individual work. It is only face to face with his patient that a man stands also face to face with his own realization of Truth. This is why healing the sick is essential to spiritual progress. It is not a work a man undertakes exactly because he wants to, but because he is impelled to, and if he is capable of making the demonstration it is an impossibility for him to escape from it. For, as Paul demanded of the Galatians, "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" "In Science," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 329 of Science and Health, "we can use only what we understand. We must prove our faith by demonstration."

This demand for demonstration steadies untamed zeal more than anything else, just as the experience of true spiritual healing impresses on a practitioner a real sense of humility, and teaches him one of the reasons, probably, why Christ Jesus said to the leper, "See thou tell no man." The human mind is only too apt to take credit to itself for something accomplished in spite of it, with the result that the frail grasp on Truth of a dawning spiritual understanding is apt to be sundered by the appeal to human vanity, self-assertion, or self-satisfaction. At the same time the more wonderful the healing to the human senses, the greater is the humility of the practitioner governed by Principle. His very understanding

of Truth silences the temptation to claim anything for himself, out of his unclouded sense of divine omnipotence. And he realizes just what Moses realized, when there came from the burning bush the voice which declared, "the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Now a man's authority to speak with authority is based on his power of demonstration. Outside that all is presumption, and the whole world knows that presumption is always in proportion to ignorance. The boasted authority of Pilate to crucify or release Jesus was the veriest presumption of ignorance to the prisoner before him, and was crushed under the metaphysical understanding of the reply, "Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." Christ Jesus, in other words, was speaking, as he knew, with the full authority of scientific demonstration, which would have enabled him, then and there, to defy the authority of Pilate with the authority of Principle, just as he demonstrated this authority of Principle to bring him forth, three days later, from the tomb, the risen Saviour.

The only proof, then, that a man can have of his understanding of Science, is his scientific ability to demonstrate its truth. Any other argument he may use is merely the outcome of the vanity of the human intellect, and is solely calculated to overwhelm him, sooner or later, with the realization of his own ignorance of Principle, illustrated in his lack of authority over all that is outside of Principle, as represented by sin, disease, and death.

## The Call to a Scot

There came an ancient man and slow  
Who piped his way along our street—  
How could the neighbors' children know  
That to her ears 'twas passing sweet?

With smiles they spoke the ragged kilt,  
And jeered the pipes, in mirthful file;  
But, strangely moved, she heard the lilt  
That rallied Carrick and Argyle.

She squared her shoulders as she stood  
To watch the piper 'round the turn—  
Nor dreamed what beat within her blood  
Was Robert Bruce and Bannockburn!—  
—Ruth Guthrie Harding.

## Thrushes in the Canadian Rockies

"Most visitors to the Canadian Rockies who give any thought to the subject, leave them, I think, with the impression that they are deficient in bird life," writes Frank M. Chapman in "Camps and Cruises." "The hurrying tourist is kept in a state of intense enthusiasm by what is probably the most impressive scenery he has ever beheld, and from the time he enters the mountains until he leaves them, his outlook never lacks a view which is not worthy all the homage his nature is fitted to render. Small wonder, then, that he has no time to look for birds, and if he does not look for them he will not find them."

"So far as bird-life is concerned, conditions here are essentially primitive. There is a settlement at Banff,

but beyond this the Canadian Pacific Railway buildings and hotels are almost the only evidences of man's occupation. . . . There are, therefore, no orchards or stubble fields, or other artificial conditions favorable to the increase of those birds which readily adapt themselves to the ways of man and thrive upon his bounty. Nevertheless, many birds inhabit these great coniferous woods, but the height of the trees and density of the undergrowth afford them opportunities of concealment. They are consequently more often heard than seen, and if one's ear is not attuned to their voices, they will pass unnoticed, and one will have missed hearing some of our best songsters under conditions which would make the experience memorable.

"Burroughs long ago wrote of the 'serene exaltation of spirit' occasioned by the song of the Hermit Thrush, and when one is already thrilled by the majesty of the snow-crowned mountains and awed by the grandeur of the forests, the calm, pure, heavenly hymn of the Hermit reaches chords in one's nature untouched before.

"Throughout this region, the Hermit is a common bird, its song season lasting until the end of July, while the Olive-backed Thrush, which, as a songster is not far behind him, is even more common. The Western Robin, which differs from its eastern representative only in the absence of white on the tips of the outer tail-feathers, a third member of the Thrush family, is also generally distributed and shows a ready disposition to abandon its forest ways for a home about the haunts of men. At Glacier, to this trio of thrushes is added the Varied Thrush, a bird of striking appearance and remarkable voice. As large as the Robin, the back is gray, the underparts rich brown, with a broad black band crossing the breast.

"The song of the Varied Thrush cannot be compared to that of any other bird whose song is known to me. It is the song of the wind sung by a bird; a single, long-drawn, double-toned, wonderfully vibrant whistle of one note. When the singer is near, it rises with swelling resonance until the woods echo with its singular timbre, then dies away without once conveying a definite idea of the bird's whereabouts. In a moment it is repeated in a different key, but always with the indescribable ringing quality which makes it unique among the songs of American birds. He who sees the bird in the act of singing may count himself fortunate. Indeed, in the forests about Glacier, the bird is at all times difficult to discover. Here, from July 18 to 20, 1907, we heard at least fifty Varied Thrushes, but did not see one. On a former visit, later in the month, they frequented the lawn in front of the hotel to gather food for their unfledged young; a striking response by this elusive forest dweller to the advance of civilization."

## Experience

It is our trying  
That turns the latch-key of experience,  
Whose doors swing inward quite as  
oft as outward.  
—George Lansing Raymond.

SCIENCE  
and  
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Lavant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco pocket edition	..... 5.00

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on, Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the contents of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
TO EVERY COUNTRY IN  
THE WORLD.

One year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.50  
Three months, \$3.25; One month, .75c  
Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$12.00, one month 80 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMITTANCE In North To Other American Countries

Up to 14 pages, 1 cent 2 cents  
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 3 cents  
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

NEWS BUREAUS  
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-3 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connolly Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.  
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 300 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 9 East 40th St., Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg.  
Kansas City, 1114 Commerce Trust Bldg.  
San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg.  
Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.  
Seattle, 618 Joshua Green Bldg.  
London, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Publishers of  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE,"  
"DAN HANCOCK AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
and other Christian Science publications.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### His Brother's Keeper

IT HAS been said repeatedly in these columns that the war could come to an end with the present winter, but that statement has always been bracketed with the obvious and inevitable addendum that the whole body of the Allies must do their part. Now, strange as it may seem to say so, the conclusion of the war, with an allied victory, during the present winter, is still a possibility. But if it should prove to be a possibility which is not realized, the thanks will be due entirely to treachery and selfishness in the allied ranks. There are times when there is no harm in plain speaking, and one of those times is today.

What, then, it may as well be asked, has been the record of the allied nations during the last few months? In Russia there has been a constant friction of the revolutionary parties, largely promoted, unquestionably, by the Deutschum element in the country. As a result of this, quarrel has succeeded quarrel until there is no real authority in the country. The strong man does not emerge, for it is tolerably clear that General Korniloff is no more a Napoleon than Mr. Kerensky is a Cromwell. Mr. Kerensky, indeed, can find time to talk the most pitiful nonsense about the part played by Russia's allies in the war, whilst absolutely forgetting that Russia has betrayed those allies time and time again since they took up arms, largely in her defense. The result of all this has been that Germany has been able to divert large numbers of troops from the Russian border, to Flanders and to Venetia, and this whilst a certain section of the Russian people has not hesitated to threaten the piling of revolutionary upon imperial treacheries.

Then as the eyes of the world shift from the great Asian-European Empire to the Italian peninsula, what is discovered? Treachery once more. Italy has her Deutschum too. If she has not had a Protopotoff or a Miasoyedoff, she has had her Monsignor Gerlach, a gentleman as well known in the Vatican as ever Protopotoff and Miasoyedoff were in the Winter Palace. And now, at the very moment of her highest military success, when General Cadorna's troops were marching to victory, comes, on their general's own admission, the manifestations of the insidious working of treachery, causing regiments to lay down their arms, and betray their native country as unscrupulously as ever Protopotoff or Miasoyedoff betrayed their country. It was treachery which opened the Alps to the Austro-German troops; just as it was treachery which flung the Russian battalions into the Masurian Lakes, and it was treachery procured by the most poisonous anti-national propaganda, engineered everywhere in the name of pacifism and selfishness. Do the Russian peasants, who propose simply to take the land of the country, and retire to live upon it, imagine that they will be allowed to do this without discovering the meaning of the scorpions of Rehobom? Have the Italian soldiers, who allowed the German armies to pour into Venetia, in the hope of reaching that garden of Count Bielow's in Rome, whose care, with prophetic knowledge, he confided so carefully to his major-domo, forgotten the days when the Austrian bands played in the Piazza in Venice, and Venetia was a province of Austria?

In spite, however, of all this, in spite of the story of Belgium, and the story of Serbia, and in spite of the story of the submarine at sea, there are to be found today pacifists in Paris and London who are childish enough to think, like the Bolsheviks or the Italian peasants, that they can make terms with an autocracy founded on bayonets which would be conscious of having snatched victory out of defeat. But the struggle has stretched round the world. It has left Europe by the Straits of Dover to cross the American continent, and re-enter Europe through the back door at Vladivostok, in other words, Brazil, Canada, and the United States have been drawn into the conflict. And here, to the superficial thinker, is a curious thing, that the very poison of disintegration which is endeavoring to break up the allies in Europe, is striving, in exactly the same way, to endeavor to destroy the unity of the people of the United States, by making numbers of them wish for the victory of the enemies of the States, and the remainder quarrel among themselves over capital and labor.

Every day the war goes on means loss of life for the countries engaged in it, and therefore every delay which can be brought about in an American factory or an American arsenal means loss of life, not only in the whole body of the allied forces, but in the ranks of the American troops. It is precisely to bring about this end that the enemy is striving to produce strikes and to produce delay. Already the virus has sufficiently impregnated the United States to have made it impossible for the Government to make good its shipbuilding pledge to the Allies. Now it is spreading hither and thither, causing strikes here and strikes there. It is not necessary for the present purpose to go into the merit of those strikes. Who is right or who is wrong is, for the moment, immaterial. What is not immaterial is that they are taking place, because the self-interests of individuals are being placed before the interests of the country, and because those who are enjoying the safety and the comfort of their homes, in the rear, are apparently entirely indifferent to the danger or suffering of the army at the front, provided only they can wring the last farthing for themselves out of the struggle.

In these circumstances, the peoples of the allied countries had better realize that every hour wasted in internal dissension is an hour added to the duration of the war, to their own troubles, and to the difficulties of their countries. The efforts of the pacifist, no matter how well meant, have done nothing but delay the coming of peace, because, while weakening the unity of their respective countries, they have added to the false expectations of the enemies' countries. In just the same way, the strug-

gles of capital and labor have served merely to decrease the output of munitions and matériel, and so seriously to jeopardize the lives of the men at the front. It does not matter, for the purposes of the war, whether capital is reaping undue profits, or labor making undue claims. Nobody, during the period of the war, is finding things going exactly as he would have them go, and so capital and labor, during the time the war lasts, should show true patriotism in agreeing to the requirements of the Government and the terms arranged by the Government, if it were only for insuring the rapid conclusion of the war. There is a responsibility no person can escape who does anything to lengthen the period of the war, and that is the responsibility of bloodguiltiness. The men of the allied countries have gone unquestioningly to the firing line. Their relations wait at home for their return. When, therefore, it is found that those who have not got to go to the front spend their time in fighting over profits and over wages, not only the men at the front but their relations have a right to demand that this shall come to an end, and that the Government shall insist on an arrangement of these disputes which shall be loyally accepted by all until the questions can be fought out without danger to the lives of those who ought to receive the first consideration. To this extent, at any rate, every man is his brother's keeper.

Had there been loyalty in all the allied nations, the war would be over today. But the Italian need not blame the Russian for dissension and for yielding to the propaganda of the Deutschum, in a way which has released the troops of the Central Powers on the Eastern front, when his own treachery and his own dissensions have opened the way to the invasion of Venetia. Nor need the Frenchman, who has threatened to leave the defense of his lines to the English and to the Americans, be seriously blamed by the English and the American when, again and again, their own munition factories and arsenals have been stopped or delayed over disputes as to wages, whilst the men at the front were being sacrificed for want of guns and ammunition. The world is tiring of hearing all the old truisms re-presented in a hundred ways, such as that "the last piece of gold" will win, or that the "Big Battalions" will prove invincible. It is character that will win, and character which will prove invincible, and the nation which emerges from the war with the greatest glory will be the nation whose character has best stood the strain, and which has shown that it has grasped to the full the meaning of the Latin proverb:—"Mens aequa in arduis," a mind unmoved amidst difficulties.

### Labor and the Government

IF ADDITIONAL proof were necessary in support of the contention that the United States is not yet fully conscious of being involved in one of the most terrible conflicts of all the ages, it would easily be found in the apparent popular and official acceptance of the attitude assumed by agents of certain union labor organizations toward the Government. This attitude is imperiously dictatorial. "No man can tell what will happen," said one of those agents, a week or so ago, speaking with reference to labor unrest in the Watertown Arsenal and in shipyards adjacent to Boston, "unless we receive a reply today." This communication, it appears, was inspired by the belief, on the part of the labor agents, that the United States was not sufficiently attentive to their demands, or sufficiently prompt in complying with them. The Secretary of War, after a conference, had induced the Arsenal strikers to resume work, pending an inquiry into the situation. One of the agents, however, becoming impatient of delay, sent to the Government an ultimatum, which, according to his own statement, declared, in substance, "that unless we received some definite assurance from the War Department of the speedy adjustment of the existing grievances we will not hold ourselves responsible any longer for whatever may follow."

It cannot be too often reiterated that, whether the United States is fully conscious of it or not, the nation is indubitably at war, and that it is no less accountable to humanity as a whole than to its own people for the proper conduct of its part in the war. Abnormal expressions and performances of democracy that might be passed over and, perhaps, treated with indulgent smiles in time of peace, may, and in a majority of cases do, become menaces to the general welfare in time of war. No body of the people, whether it undertakes to speak for labor or for capital, has a right to threaten the Government in time of peace; when it does so in time of war it assumes the risk of being branded as seditious. The threat in the communication sent to Secretary Baker seems to say, plainly enough to be read by him who runs, If the Government does not quickly accede to our demands we will strike work ourselves, and otherwise bring about an industrial condition that will seriously, perhaps disastrously, hamper and impede the nation's war preparation.

Manifestly, this attitude, typical of much that has been seen recently, cannot safely be tolerated any longer. It is, in essence, very like the threat of a commanding officer to order the retreat of a brigade, or a division, or an army, if he cannot have his own way. It reflects a poisonous sentiment that has been introduced through the medium of the pro-German propaganda into the ranks of American labor. It is not an arsenal, or a shipyard, or ammunition plant merely that is involved in the position which the War Department and the whole Government are now called upon to take in answer to such threats, but the entire war industry of the country. Discontent, discord, disloyalty are whispered among workers in the different plants by German spies, and their instruments, until weaklings among the naturalized and alien are influenced, and conspiracies looking toward strikes, explosions, and burnings are hatched and carried out.

Plainly, there must be a change. The people of the United States will not countenance, even on the part of their Government, any injustice to labor, but the strike must be abolished, during the period of the war. Unless the thousands of men whom the nation has sent and is sending to the front, and the billions of dollars it has raised, and will raise, for their equipment and main-

tenance, with every hope and every ideal of democracy, are to be uselessly sacrificed, the fire in the rear must be silenced, and silenced at once.

Today, at this very hour, there is vital need of munitions, equipment, clothing, food, and general supplies at the battle fronts. Millions upon millions of distressed people are looking to the United States for succor which can be brought to them only by means of ships. Every industrial disturbance in America, every strike, every act of treachery, militates directly against the soldiers of freedom and the victims of Hohenzollernism in the war-ravaged lands, according to the degree in which shipbuilding and shipments are obstructed. It is high time that the Government at Washington were arriving at a thorough understanding of the fact that, through the activities of labor agitators of a certain type, of instigators of disorder, and of incendiaries, the enemy is winning victories on the western side of the Atlantic. And it is high time that the Government at Washington were taking positive and vigorous steps to bring this condition of things to an end.

### "Circumspice"

THE proposal of Canon Alexander that a statue of Sir Christopher Wren should be erected, in the immediate neighborhood of St. Paul's Cathedral, is one which deserves the support of the English-speaking world. The idea is, of course, not a new one, but has, perhaps, a better chance of being acted upon than ever before, and this for the very reason that the war, which might seem to have reduced the chances of the scheme to a minimum, has given the world so much truer an appreciation of values, that, perhaps, men may be ready to perceive at last the difference between Sir Christopher and Queen Anne. This, however, was not always so. When the new "minster in the east" was finished there were those who wished then that the statue of the great architect might be placed before its doors. But what was a great artist compared to a Queen? So, and in the circumstances Wren's admirers had no cause to regret it, an inferior, sculptor, one Bird, was chosen to carve a mediocre statue of the Queen. Unfortunately for "Mrs. Morley," as she was called by her bosom friend, Mrs. Freeman, otherwise Sarah Marlborough, there stood a gin shop at the top of Ludgate Hill down which the figure gazed. And in the night some ill-conditioned Jacobite scraped on the pediment, "Eyes to the gin-shop, back to the church."

For well nigh a couple of centuries the statue, stolid and unemotional as the Queen herself, gazed down Ludgate Hill. Watched all the state processions come up the hill, and thence go down again. Saw old houses give place to new, saw the stage coaches draw out of la Belle Sauvage yard, and saw the engineers throw the girders of the new railway bridge over the house tops where Ludgate once looked out over the Fleet River,—saw the Fleet River itself dry up and men convert it ignominiously into a drain, and build houses over it.

And then, one day, when Queen Victoria reigned, the condition of Queen Anne could no longer be disguised. As soon as it was learned that Mrs. Morley was to be rectified, there came suggestions for her deposition. Once more it was proposed that Sir Christopher should take her place, indeed, iconoclasm went so far as to hint at St. Paul. This, however, was going too far. Besides, when a lady has stood in the same place for a couple of centuries, it constitutes a good squatter's title to those few feet of pavement. So a new Queene Anne, as mediocre as that of Bird, turned her back upon the Cathedral, and Sir Christopher had to rest satisfied with that famous "Circumspice."

Everybody knows the story of "Circumspice." How it is the last word of that renowned Latin inscription, over the north door of the Cathedral, which bids the visitor, if he would see the monument of the architect, "Look around him." Probably it is the greatest epitaph ever written, the simplest and most unconscious, and worth as many wildernesses of Queen Anne statues as Leah's turquoise was of monkeys. Still men love making statues, and there are worse frailties. It is true that they had better destroy those, for the most part, they have already made, at all events in London. In Paris, to some extent it is different. But then, as the good Yorick says, "They order these things better in France."

So, if there must be a statue of Sir Christopher, and why not? let Mr. Dean and the Chapter see to it, and let it by all means stand, as Canon Alexander admirably suggests, at that historic spot, Amen Corner. Thus may Queen Anne maintain her steadfast watch across the wood pavement, as the tide of taxicabs tearing up the hill, swirls citywards, under the southern wall of the church. These things may seem old to us, but to her they are very new. When all the world for her was young, and her great gilt coach, slung on its ponderous leather straps, lumbered up the hill to "set down" under the vast portico, London streets were as muddy as Kensington Lane, and it was only in Sydney Smith's day that the proposal was first made for the wonderful innovation of a wood pavement. The worthy vestrymen were so perplexed over it, that they sought Mr. Dean's advice. "Gentlemen," said the great humorist, coming before them, "the proposal is to pave Paul's churchyard with blocks of wood. Gentlemen, if you will only lay your heads together, I am sure it can easily be done."

All of which has little enough to do with "that prodigious young scholar, Mr. Chr. Wren," as John Evelyn calls him. It was on the 27th of July, in the Annus Mirabilis, that Evelyn visited St. Paul's with Wren, who had just been named, by King Charles, commissioner for the repair of the great gothic edifice. Not six weeks later, from Bankside, on the night of the 3d of September, Evelyn in a light lighter than day, watched the great fire sweep down Cheapside, and seize and engulf Paul's Church. Wren's moment had come. That, as has been said, was in 1666, but just half a century was to pass before he saw his work completed. For two years he labored pulling down the tremendous ruins, and when gunpowder proved undesirable, mounted a Roman battering ram, and split and felled them with that. Garulous Mr. Pepys watching the falling stones was much disconcerted, but no doubt went to the play that day as

usual. Five more years passed before the great design was completed and accepted, and then another twenty-four before the opening day arrived. Charles had given place to James, upon the throne, and James to William, before that moment came, and William and Anne were both to make way for the Elector from Herrenhausen, before Wren's labor ended.

The day chosen for the opening was the thanksgiving day for the peace of Ryswick. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, that Henry Compton, who, in a buff coat and jack boots, with pistols in his holsters, had ridden behind the coach of the Princess Anne when she fled from her father. His text was taken from the One Hundred and Twenty-second Psalm:—"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."

### Notes and Comments

A COLLEGE president in the United States, after contemplating the Barnard statue of Abraham Lincoln, feels constrained to say that slouchiness is one of the besetting sins of the American people. One could wish him to be more specific. He does not make it clear whether he is referring to slouchiness of dress, or slouchiness of speech, or both, but it is still more difficult to understand why contemplation of the Barnard statue should have led him into this line of thought. The comment of the critic who said that not since the fall of Troy could a man have moved with feet like those Barnard gave to the Great Emancipator, is more to the point.

"WHERE is prohibition now?" asks Arthur Mee, who has done much for that cause in the United Kingdom, and straightway answers his own question: "Surely it is marching to the promised land. It is where Canada has put it, where America has put it, where Australia has put it. It is behind their war policy all the time. It is marching through the great workshops of the United States; it is absolute in her camps and armies and fleets. Under it Canada has become, for the first time in her history, a financially independent nation." And then he adds this: "Is it really a vain dream that the United Kingdom may yet line up with the younger English-speaking races? Is it really possible to say that until we do we are doing our best to win the war?" It is a vigorous appeal and apposite on both sides of the Atlantic.

"We have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own."—President Wilson in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation published this week.

"Enough Food for All. We have and will retain sufficient food for all our people. There is no economic reason why there should be exorbitant prices."—United States Food Administration, in a statement given to the press today.

Why does any section of the United States continue to feel it impossible to obtain sugar, coal, or any other necessary? And why do reasonable prices continue to be a theory of the Government rather than a fact of family experience?

It is well to love democracy, and it is well to love art, each for its own sake, but it is necessary to be soft on account of either? The United States, for some time past, has been extending its hospitality, paying its dollars, and giving freely of its applause to an officer of the Austrian Army on furlough, because he is a master of the violin. He is an artist and all that, and, in ordinary circumstances, there could and would be no objection to granting him all the freedom of movement he is now enjoying. But this gentleman is an officer of a nation which is the principal ally of a nation with which the United States is at war. He will perhaps presently return to his country with the net earnings, and the valuable information he has accumulated in America. The people of the United States are as liberal in their democracy as they are generous in their devotion to art. But need they be soft?

SIR HENRY OLIVER has a fund of good Scotch stories. He tells one concerning a certain beadle whose duty it was to show some visitors over the ruin of an old abbey "somewhere beyond the Tweed." On one occasion a lady, at the close of the inspection, merely thanked the beadle, as she went out of the gate, and he remarked: "Weel, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' oot that ye have lost your purse ye maun recollect that ye hav'na had it oot here."

SOME knowledge of the quality and temper of the men composing the expeditionary force under General Pershing may be obtained from the fact that they subscribed \$5,812,600 to the second Liberty Loan. This is simply another proof of their willingness to stake everything they possess on the cause in which they are enlisted.

It is not generally known, even in England, that the Island of Ely, the retreat of Hereward the Wake from the Norman Conqueror, has become quite a competitor with Holland in the growing of bulbs. Or, at least, that was the position which the English industry had attained before the war. At the present time the bulb growers have been ordered to take up 25 per cent of their bulbs and plant the land with wheat, and over another 25 per cent to plant wheat between the rows of bulbs. The latter plan does not sound at all practical. It is to be hoped that the Ely Agricultural Committee will not prove too exacting, so that after the war, English daffodils, tulips, and narcissi may have the place that belongs to them in the spring borders of English gardens.

AS NEARLY as it is possible to obtain the figures with any degree of accuracy, it appears that there are 450,000 Germans in the three southern Brazilian states. In the city of Parana one in every three of the inhabitants is German or of immediate German extraction. Brazil has as little to fear from the German element of its population in an open conflict as has the United States. But in Brazil, as in the United States, the disloyal German element is fighting neither openly nor honorably.